FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JUNE 1986

Kuwait

Fires which broke out in oil fields south of Kuwait City were caused by sabotage, Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah announced in a statement reported by KUNA. He stressed that such criminal acts will not influence Kuwait's "firm line" in its oil policy and in other fields. KUNA also cited the oil and industry minister's disclosure that two of the fires were extinguished hours after they started 17 June, while efforts are under way to put out a third fire which is "under control." The minister affirmed that the fires will not affect Kuwait's production capacities and he noted that loading operations at Al-Ahmadi port resumed after a short delay caused by the fires. In an earlier KUNA report, the minister denied that the explosions which started the fires were the result of an air attack.

Citing the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD*, Baghdad radio said the Kuwaiti authorities have arrested a group of foreigners in connection with the fires, including a Lebanese who was detained before his departure at the airport.

Israel

In a statement issued in the Knesset, Knesset Member Muhammad Mi'ari revealed that he met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat "last week," Jerusalem radio reported. Mi'ari disclosed that both sides agreed on the need to continue a dialogue and that 'Arafat is prepared to expand these contacts.

Jordan

The information minister "categorically" denied reports alleging that Jordan has taken measures against Palestinian newspapers and journalists from the West Bank, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Lebanon

Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused the Amal Movement of continuing to attack the Palestinian camps in Beirut and cited an appeal by PLO leader 'Arafat for UN military observers to be sent to the area.

Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt commented on the latest security plan for West Beirut in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, expressing the view that Hizballah should participate in the security arrangements and in political decision-making. President Amin al-Jumayyil continued his Gulf tour, arriving in Oman where he was received by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, according to Muscat radio.

Pakistan

Pakistani police barred Afghan refugees from central Peshawar following recent explosions in the area, AFP reported, noting that some 2,000 refugees were removed from the city. An explosion near Parachinar killed or wounded 8 people 17 June, according to Karachi radio.

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'Arafat Urges UN To Send Observers to Beirut Camps

JN171814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has called on the UN Security Council to send UN military observers to the area surrounding the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in West Beriut and also called for stationing international peace peace-keeping forces to protect the camps. In a message he addressed to the Security Council yesterday, Abu 'Ammar said that the agent Amal Movement gangs are continuing to shell the Palestinian camps despite cease-fire agreements in order to storm these camps. He added that the indiscriminate shelling had martyred many innocent people in the Palestinian camps.

PLO Statement on Camps Situation

JN171841 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO today issued a statement on developments around the Palestinian camps. The following is the text of the statement:

The Amal Movement gangs continued their aggression as well as their artillery shelling of the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps throughout last night and this morning. At 2400 last night, a group of these gangs tried to advance toward the Al-Lajnah al-'Ilmiyah [not further identified] in Burj al-Barajinah backed by various weapons, especially tank fire. The heroes defending the camps managed to hit a tank as it tried to advance, destroying it, either killing or wounding its occupants, and repulsing the aggressors. Our heroes also managed to destroy a 500-mm machinegun. Since the early hours of this morning, these gangs have continued to direct mortar and heavy machinegun fire at the Sabra and Shatila camps as well as the Burj al-Barajinah axes near the Al-Lajnah al-'Ilmiyah [words indistinct] as this statement was being prepared at 1200 Beirut time.

PLO Radio Reports Latest Fighting

JN171930 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] For the 33d consecutive day, the agent Amal Movement gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade are continuing their siege and brutal shelling of the Palestinian camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut, using tanks and various types of weapons. The latest news reports from the camps area say that Birri's agent gangs continued to attack the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps throughout yesterday and this morning, using sniper guns, light-and medium-caliber weapons, and sporadic mortar fire. These agent gangs also tried to flood the western quarter of the Shatila camp with water, using a large number of water tanks in order to destroy fortifications and passages between the two parts of the camp. They also destroyed and burned some houses in the western quarter of the Sabra camp. News reports say that the axes of Al-Lajnah al-'Ilmiyah, Al-Kifah al-Musallah, Al-Hidus, and 'Anan witnessed intensive light-and medium-caliber machinegun fire. These agent gangs also opened sniper fire on the Al-'Amiyah and the Al-Mashnuq-Samid axes. All these axes are still coming under fire from various types of weapons, and caution prevails in all axes.

APU Committee To Tour Arab Countries in July

JN171554 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] and speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives, has announced that the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere, which was formed under his chairmanship by the 4th APU conference held in Amman in early March, will tour a number of Arab countries in early July. He added that the committee will begin its tour with a visit to Iraq, where it will meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and a number of senior officials. He expressed hope that the committee will succeed in its mission aimed at clearing the Arab atmosphere and strengthening Arab solidarity.

The committee comprises the speakers of the Kuwaiti, Tunisian, UAE, and YAR parliaments.

In this connection, Al-Fayiz received in his office at noon today the Iraqi ambassador in Amman and discussed with him the committee's visit to the Iraqi capital.

Latest Anti-Israeli Military Operations Reported

Truck Destroyed; 3 Israelis Killed

JN171928 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted remote-controlled explosive charges on a road near the township of Bayt Wazan in the Jordan Valley. As a Zionist military truck carrying soldiers passed on the same road yesterday, our combat group detonated the charges, destroying the truck, killing three Zionist soldiers, and seriously wounding more than 25 others.

A large force from the occupation army rushed to the area, besieged it, closed roads leading to it, began a large-scale search campaign in the township, and arrested many citizens on the pretext of connection with the operation. Our combat group withdrew from the scene of the operation successfully after carrying out its mission. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

DFLP Claims Attack on Convoy

JN171932 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A DFLP military spokesman has stated that a group affiliated with the unit of Martyr Khalid al-Nazzal, who was assassinated in Athens, has detonated remote-controlled mines under an Israeli military convoy near the settlement of Ma'ale (Afraym) in the Jordan Valley. A jeep and a half-tracked vehicle were damaged.

Another two support groups besieged the convoy and fought with its elements in a battle lasting more than 1 hour. Another jeepwas damaged and more than 30 Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded. The three groups returned safely to base, except the commander of the first group who was wounded, according to the statement announced by the DFLP today.

Patrol in S. Lebanon Attacked

JN171936 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A group of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces detonated an explosive charge weighing 300 kg as a Zionist enemy patrol was passing by on the Tallat al-Hasbani road in southern Lebanon yesterday afternoon. The explosion destroyed two vehicles, damaged two jeeps, and killed many enemy soldiers.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage on Al-Jumayyil Visit

Communique Issued on Visit

GF171142 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Joint communique on the state visit of President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon to the State of Bahrain from 16-17 June 1986]

[Text] At the official invitation of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the State of Bahrain, His Excellency Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, made an official visit to the State of Bahrain from 16-17 June 1986 at the head of a high-level official delegation. His excellency and the members of the delegation accompanying him were accorded an official welcome that reflects the depth of the fraternal ties and warm sentiments which Bahrain harbors toward Lebanon, its president, government, and people.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah was foremost among the officials who received his excellency and the delegation accompanying him. His excellency the president was also received by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; ministers; and senior officials. Official talks were held between the two sides: the Lebanese side, led by His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, and the Bahraini side led by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the State of Bahrain.

The two sides reviewed the close historical relations between the two fraternal countries, and ways of strengthening and developing these relations. They also reviewed the Arab situation in general and its effect on inter-Arab relations and on the Lebanese question in particular. His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil reviewed the grave developments and tragic events that are still taking place in Lebanon, the pains suffered by the fraternal Lebanese people, and the efforts being made to restore peace and amity to Lebanon and its people in a manner that safeguards its territorial integrity, national independence, and the Arabism of its people, and enables the Lebanese state to exercise its full sovereignty throughout Lebanon. The two sides also reviewed the consequences of the continuation of the Israeli aggression and Israel's occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, and emphasized the need to intensify efforts and international pressure to compel Israel to withdraw completely from Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 425.

The two sides also discussed the current Arab situation and ways to achieve Arab solidarity and to resolve Arab differences and disputes by peaceful means so as to restore to the Arab nation its strength and unity. The two sides also reviewed the Palestinian question and affirmed their backing and support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and their right to repatriation and to establish an independent state on their national soil.

Bahrain expressed its full readiness to carry out its role and shoulder its responsibility toward Lebanon by contributing to the efforts to create a favorable climate to find a common formula that will restore to the Lebanese people and to the homeland their sovereignty and dignity.

His highness the amir of the State of Bahrain expressed his support for the efforts being made by His Excellency Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, in this regard, and his full confidence in the ability of the Lebanese people to overcome their ordeal and to stop the bloodshed by resorting to reason and justice.

His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil expressed his great appreciation to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the State of Bahrain, for the care given to Lebanese residents in Bahrain. He also expressed his profound gratitude for the great hospitality and warm welcome accorded to him and to the delegation accompanying him during their visit to their second home, Bahrain.

His excellency was bid farewell with the same honor and welcome accorded to him during his welcome.

Lebanese President Departs

GF171127 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, was foremost among those who bid farewell to President Amin al-Jumayyil of the fraternal Republic of Lebanon, and the delegation accompanying him, when he left Bahrain at 1245 [0945 GMT] today at the end of a 2-day official visit to Bahrain that was part of his tour of several GCC states.

During his visit President al-Jumayyil held talks with his highness the amir and senior officials on bilateral relations and current developments in Lebanon, as well as Arab and international issues and matters of mutual interest to the two fraternal countries.

President al-Jumayyil was also seen off by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; ministers; Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Silh, Lebanese ambassador to Bahrain; members of the diplomatic corps; and senior military and civilian officials.

The amir and his guest left the Prime Ministry in an official motorcade to proceed to the airport. An official send-off was accorded to the Lebanese president at Bahrain International Airport. Following a brief rest at the airport VIP lounge, the amir and the Lebanese president proceeded to the rostrum and the Lebanese and Bahraini national anthems were played. The amir and his guest then inspected a guard of honor.

The Lebanese president shook hands with the ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and officials who bid him farewell. His excellency the president then embraced the prime minister. On the tarmac the amir embraced Bahrain's honorable guest, bid him farewell, and wished him a safe journey. The president and

the delegation accompanying him then boarded the plane for Muscat.

Amir Receives Note From YAR President on Relations

GF171738 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt0) Manama, 17 Jun (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with bilateral relations and cunsultation between the two countries on all current issues in the Arab area and the affairs of the region. The message was conveyed by Dr Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri, YAR minister of agriculture and fishery, who is currently visiting Manama during his meeting with his highness the amir this morning.

KUWAIT

Explosions Reported at Oil Storage Centers

Investigation Begins

LD172052 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1925 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 17 Jun (KUNA) — Minister of Oil and Industry Shaykh al-Khalifah has denied that the two explosions, which occurred this evening at two oil storage centers in Al-Ahmadi region, were the result of bombing by an aircraft. At the same time, the minister of interior, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said that an investigation has begun to determine the causes of the incident. The minister of oil and industry told the press that supplies of electricity and water in Kuwait will not be affected as a result of the two explosions. He stressed that the fire, which broke out at the oil pipe complex which supplies the southern group of oil storage tanks, has been put out.

The minister said that the fire brigade, Kuwait oil company and the army are participating in putting the second fire out. He predicted that the fire will be put out when the amounts of oil in the oil pipe complex which supplies the northern group of oil storage tanks in Al-Ahmadi region are exhausted.

The minister of oil and industry said that the losses have not been calculated yet. He added that the oil export operations has been resumed after the loading of two ships was delayed for 2 hours. On the other hand, the minister of interior, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said that the concerned authorities at his ministry are in continuous sessions and have begun an investigation to determine the causes of the two explosions.

Minister Denies Aerial Bombardment

GF180457 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah, Kuwaiti minister of oil and industry, has denied that the two explosions that took place in two oil storage centers in Al-Ahmadi last night resulted from aerial bombardment. Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad has stated that an investigation has begun to determine the cause of the accident. The Kuwaiti minister said that fire-fighting teams, the Kuwaiti Oil Company, and the army are trying to extinguish the second fire and have been able to control the flames. He said that he expects the fire will be extinguished after the oil in the oil pipeline complex that feeds the northern oil storage tanks in Al-Ahmadi is exhausted.

The Kuwaiti oil and industry minister announced that a third fire broke out in an oil well. He said this fire was small and was extinguished by the fire-fighting equipment on the site. He said that preliminary calculations indicate that losses resulting from the three fires are not very large. A Kuwaiti health source has stated that one person sustained burns in the accident. He added that medical teams have been put on alert for any contingency.

Sabotage Not Ruled Out

LD180912 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0836 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwait announced today that it does not rule out the possibility that there was a deliberate act of sabotage behind the three fires that broke out yesterday in three oil fields in the southern part of the country. The fire brigades continued their efforts today to put out one of the fires that broke out in two oil installations in the northern and southern part of the Al-Ahmadi oil complex, which is 35 kms south of here and in an oil well in the Al-Muqawwi' field west of the complex.

The Kuwaiti Government's announcement came after an emergency meeting held this morning under the chairmanship of the heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, who inspected the fires and reviewed the efforts made to put them out. In a statement to journalists after the meeting, the minister of state for cabinet affairs, Rashid al-Rashid, said: The preliminary inquiries and investigation do not rule out that there was deliberate sabotage behind the incident.

The interior minister, Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad, announced last night at the location of the incident that the possibility of sabotage could not be ruled out but neither could it be ascertained before the completion of the investigation which started immediately after the fire broke out. Shaykh Nawaf told journalists that an Interior Ministry investigation committee was set up at once to commence the investigation needed to specify the causes of the three fires which broke out at approximately the same time yesterday evening...1745 local time, 1445 GMT.

Mr. Al-Rashid added that the council was briefed by Shaykh Nawwaf and by Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah, the minister of oil and industry, on the measures taken by the authorities "to contain the incident, put out the fires, and investigate their causes." The minister stressed that the incident "does not affect Kuwait's production capacities, its oil export, or its declared oil policies."

The minister of oil announced, in his statement to journalists regarding last night's incident, that the fire in the southern collection center and the fire in the Al-Muqawwi' well were put out just hours after they started. The fire in the northern collection center is under control and efforts are being made to put it out as soon as possible. The minister said, however, that the third

fire will not go out before the fuel there is consumed. The fires have not, however, led to any delay in oil pumping and the loading of the Kuwaiti oil from Al-Ahmadi port, which is the main oil terminal of the country. The minister of oil said that a delay of 2 and 1/2 hours occurred after fires broke out in two oil tankers, which were in the port, but the loading operations were resumed after that.

Premier Confirms 'Sabotage'
LD181114 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jun (KUNA) — The heir apparent and prime minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, today pointed out that the fires which broke out in oil fields south of Kuwait were an act of sabotage. In a statement to KUNA, he described the fires as criminal and pointed out that the aim of "the explosions" which took place yesterday in oil centers in the southern town of Al-Ahmadi which is one of the country's main oil terminals, may be "to influense Kuwait's oil policy and dissuade it from moving forward to implement this policy." However, he stressed, "This kind of criminal act will not influense Kuwait's policy and its determination to continue its firm line in its oil policy and in other fields." Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah said that Kuwait "will continue to follow its oil policy which serves its national interest within the framework of the general petroleum policy" of OPEC.

Lebanese Reportedly Arrested for Fire
GF181050 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwaiti security forces arrested a Lebanese national late last night who is suspected of involvement in the fires which broke out in the oil installations in Al-Ahmadi. An INA correspondent in Abu Dhabi quoted the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* as saying today that the Kuwaiti security forces also arrested a group of foreigners in order to interrogate them in connection with the incident. The paper said that the Lebanese person was arrested before he could depart Kuwait on board a Kuwaiti airliner. It is well known that the Iranian regime is organizing terrorist networks, financing and arming them along the lines of the agent Amal gangs in Lebanon in order to carry out its sabotage schemes in the Arab region.

ARAB TIMES Reviews Cooperation With USSR
GF171508 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 10

[Mustafa Abu Libdah dispatch]

[Text] Kuwait and the Soviet Union are said to be considering joint projects and investments of between [Kuwaiti dinar] KD300 million and KD 400 million.

The projects are in the oil, industrial and construction fields, in addition to financial banking cooperation — the first of its kind between a Gulf oil state and the Soviet Union.

Aspects of the investment cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union will be the subject of detailed discussions during the visit from July 7 of the chairman of the state committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Constantin Katushev, whose post is equivalent to that of a deputy prime minister.

The adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Kuwait, Abdu Kulyev, could not say whether a Soviet oil, industrial and financial committee was to arrive in Kuwait before Mr Katushev to discuss details of the technical issues in order to make the agreements ready before the visit.

Meanwhile, it was confirmed that the first vice president of the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank, V. Chenkov, will arrive in Kuwait on Thursday at the head of a trade delegation, at the invitation of the Public Investment Authority.

The delegation will discuss the economic and trade relations between the bank and Kuwaiti financial establishments and follow-up the economic cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in November. These discussions will prepare the ground for the high level negotiations that will be held on July 7.

The agreement between Kuwait and the Soviet Union was signed on Nov 13, 1985, and signed by HH the Amir on Feb 11 this year.

The Soviet delegation will hold several meetings with commercial banks, the Central Bank and investment companies in addition to the meetings with the Public Investment Authority.

Meanwhile, *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper learnt that the investment cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kuwait would include: financing oil, gas and electricity projects in a third Arab country; installing water pipelines between two Arab countries and two gas pipelines — one in a European and the other in an Arab country; exchanging oil marketing operations in such a way that Kuwait fulfils Soviet commitments in neighbouring countries and the Soviet Union fulfils Kuwait's commitments in the international market; banking cooperation that would include Kuwait buying Soviet treasury bonds, and Kuwait banks contributing to some Soviet finances in the Arab world; Kuwait contributing and financing to the construction of oil and petrochemical utilities in the Soviet Union, and Kuwait constructing a special eye hospital in the Soviet Union to utilise the highly-advanced Soviet technique in this field.

Kuwait's Health Minister, Dr 'Abdal-Rahman al-'Awadi, is expected to visit Moscow in August in connection with the eye hospital.

There is one important factor that greatly enhances the Kuwait-Soviet oil and industrial cooperation, and this is the contribution of United States technology through the Santa Fe Company which is totally owned by Kuwait. It is expected that this company will play a major role in different aspects of cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union.

Kuwait's Finance and Economy Minister, Jasim al-Khurafi, announced three weeks ago that Kuwait's plan for diversifying its investments and its search for new investment projects in the

Soviet Union and China were meant to provide these investments with the biggest possible political guarantee and the highest possible returns.

OMAN

Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Arrives, Received by Qabus

GF171358 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lebanese President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in the country this evening on an official 2-day visit to the sultanate. His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id led the delegation which received the Lebanese President upon arrival.

Foreign Minister Returns From Visit to PDRY

GF171700 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him returned from Aden this afternoon following an official 3-day visit to the fraternal PDRY. He and his accompanying delegation were received by Shaykh ibn Hamad al-Batashi, deputy foreign minister for administrative affairs and services.

Statement Issued on Visit

GF171730 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

["Text" of press communique issued 17 June following the visit of the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs to the PDRY]

[Text] In response to an invitation from Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY foreign minister, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, headed a delegation on an official visit to the PDRY from 15 to 17 June.

'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received the visiting minister and his accompanying delegation. Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah delivered a written message from His Majesty Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman to his brother His Excellency Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and conveyed the greetings of his majesty.

Official talks were held between the PDRY side led by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY foreign minister, and on the Omani side by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere which reflected the intention of the leaderships of the two countries in developing and consolidating bilateral relations. The PDRY and Omani sides affirmed their adherence to the agreement signed in Kuwait in 1982 between the governments of the two countries. They expressed satisfaction at the level of Omani-PDRY relations. They affirmed their keenness to achieve more positive steps to develop fraternal bilateral relations to serve the mutual interests of both fraternal peoples.

Both sides reviewed the situation in the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula. Stemming from the bonds of relations and neighborliness among the peoples of the region, both the Omani and PDRY sides affirmed their adherence to the good neighbor policy and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and their keenness to achieve a larger and intimate cooperation among the countries of the Arabian Peninsula in order to achieve prosperity and progress and to preserve security and stability for the peoples and countries of the region. Both sides also reviewed the situation in the Arab arena. They affirmed the need to take more serious action to achieve Arab solidarity in order to confront all the dangers facing the Arab countries. Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him expressed their deep thanks for the good reception and hospitality accorded to them during their visit to the PDRY. He also extended an invitation to his Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali to visit the Sultanate of Oman. Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali accepted the invitation.

PDRY

Supreme People's Council Begins 22d Session

GF171708 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The meetings of the 22d session of the Supreme People's Council began today under the chairmanship of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

Following the approval of the session's agenda, the brother presidium chairman presented the political report to the 22d session. The report covered the activity of the Supreme People's Council and the government since the previous session in the various political, economic, and social fields and on national, Arab, and international levels. The political report noted that the current session is of special importance in view of the fact that it is being held a few months after the great victory of our party people over the 13 January bloody and coupist conspiracy, and in light of the successes and accomplishments achieved in the various political, economic, cultural, and social fields which have reaffirmed our people's ability to overcome ordeals with greater determination, an iron will, and revolutionary fervor, and demonstrated the firmness and stability of our progressive regime and the rallying of the popular and toiling masses around their vanguard in the struggle, the YSP.

YSP Official Receives Omani Minister

GF171410 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received in his office today Brother Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and means to bolster and develop them in order to serve the joint

interests of the Yemeni and Omani peoples. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister.

The official talks between the PDRY and Omani delegations concluded this morning. The talks began on 15 June and were led by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, and Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. The last session of talks discussed issues dealing with bilateral relations and means to develop them, in addition to a number of Arab and international issues of mutual concern. A statement on the results of the Yemeni-Omani talks will be issued this evening.

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Hungary
GF171916 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] An agreement to set up a joint economic committee between the PDRY and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed last Friday in Budapest. The committee will assess the level of economic cooperation and study the possibility of devel oping this cooperation in all economic, trade, technical, and information spheres between the two countries.

YAR

Yemeni Supreme Council Reportedly To Convene
GF171440 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
17 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that the Yemeni Supreme Council will meet before the end of June under the leadership of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. The council is the highest body of the joint unity committees which include officials of various expertise from both parts of Yemen.

Youth Minister Relieved, Appointed to Labor Ministry
JN171731 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1648 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) — It was announced here today that Youth Minister Nuri Faysal Shahir had been relieved of his post and appointed director general at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

This was announced in a republican decree issued in Baghdad this evening.

Trade Minister Returns From Visit to USSR
JN141106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and his delegation returned here today at the end of a 3-day visit to the USSR.

During the visit, Hasan 'Ali held talks with Soviet officials on ways to develop economic and trade cooperation between the two friendly countries. He also signed a long-term agreement on trade cooperation and exchange between Iraq and the USSR for the period 1986-1990. The delegation members comprised Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim.

'Aziz on Defense Strategy, Arab Summit, Other Issues
JN171954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that the world has understood Iraq's stand and the change made by the Iraqi leadership in military operations 4 years after pursuing the passive defense strategy, that is, entrenching the active defense strategy and moving inside Iranian territory. He added that the passive defense strategy helped the Iranians gain undeserved aggressive and expansionist military advantages. He explained that while Iraq was protecting its 1,180-km front in the face of all enemy attacks, the Iranian regime was positioning its forces on the other side of the border, maneuvering with all its military potential, and gathering the largest number of forces in order to carry out a big offensive in a specific sector.

In an exclusive statement to the Paris-based *KUL AL-'ARAB* to be published tomorrow, the foreign minister affirmed that this situation gave the Iranian aggressors advantages. He reiterated that the Iranian regime's forces will no longer enjoy such advantages, saying they should protect their front as we protect our Iraqi front or face the risk that Iraqi forces may enter Iranian territory.

Tariq 'Aziz noted that this Iraqi strategy affirms that the Iraqi forces are capable of taking the initiative and striking at the Iranian forces wherever they are. He stressed that the Iraqi Army, which fought efficiently in the passive defense, has once again proved that it is also capable of conducting an active defense with the same efficiency and capability.

On the Arab summit conference, the foreign minister expressed his belief that the summit is necessary, that joint Arab action should not stop whether or not there are differences among certain Arab states. He said: It is illogical to consider improvement in relations between two or more Arab states a condition for continuing joint Arab action both on the summit level and other levels.

Touching on Iraqi-French relations, he said that they are firm and long-term relations with established roots. He laid special emphasis on the fact that new French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac played an important role in establishing Iraqi- French relations in cooperation with President Saddam Huayn in the mid-seventies.

'Aziz said that he does not expect a U.S.-Soviet initiative to end the war at present and said: The two sides are expected to continue to call for a peaceful end to the Iraq-Iran war and to work in this direction within the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. He said there is no unified, planned European stand with the aim of ending the war, adding that there is only a general desire in Europe to end the war.

Concerning reports about a certain formula for military cooperation between Britain and Iran, 'Aziz said: We believe that this stand will not help stop the war but will lead to further threats to peace and security in the region, which contradicts declared British political statements that call for peace and for maintaining security and stability in our region.

Paper Terms Tehran-Damascus Alliance 'Easily Shaken'
JN170858 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 15 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Sadiq: "Relations and Dimensions!"]

[Text] The ruling regime in Damascus believes it can tamper with anything. Things such as principles and values, political relations and stands, and even political terminologies. Khaddam receives Iranian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Besharati and discusses with him the state of affairs in the region and the fraternal relations between the two countries based on strategic dimensions within the framework of the confrontation of Zionism and imperialism! Let us set aside the state of affairs in the region and the confrontation of Zionism and imperialism because we, more than anyone else, know the nature of the confrontations which took place or are taking place between the Khomeyniites and the Zionists whether in European capitals, Tehran, or Tel Aviv!

We also know that Tel Aviv is completely reassured that the Damascus rulers have no intention of carrying out a confrontation now. The Damascus rulers are also known for their commitment to their pledges to Tel Aviv. Therefore, there will be no confrontation with Zionism and imperialism.

Let us pause one moment at the strategic dimensions on which the fraternal relations between the Iranian and Syrian regimes are based and wonder: Are they really based on strategic dimensions?

What we see is that the fraternal relations which exist between the Damascus and Tehran rulers, though they are close and developed relations, are not based on strategic dimensions. They

are relations of alliance which are based on their common hostility to Iraq and to pan-Arabism. Events have demonstrated that the Tehran- Damascus alliance is easily shaken at the slightest unforeseen event.

A few days ago, many things were said and many statements were made in Tehran about the Syrian regime's strategy and how it is affected by Arab financial assistance. They also wondered about the price they have to pay for guaranteeing Damascus' alliance with them. Some even went beyond this when they called for suspending the supply of free oil to Syria!

However, what has taken place was completely different from all that has been written or said in Tehran. They continued to supply Syria with oil and granted it easy terms on its accrued debts. Besharati and others left for Damascus and held talks with them on the fraternal relations which are based on strategic dimensions!

We notice here that the Tehran regime has started to become affected by the Damascus regime and to learn from it, particularly with respect to the Syrian regime's methods and maneuvers in the political field. The Damascus and Tehran rulers believe that everything can be bought or sold and that bargaining and maneuvering can take place on every stand. It is no coincidence that political analysts and observers are unanimous that the Tehran regime, despite its bragging and claims, has become a utilitarian and pragmatic regime.

However, the Iranian rulers' misfortune is that they have learned this game very late!

Paper Calls for Syria To 'Prove' Good Intentions

JN150857 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 11 Jun 86 p 3

[Margaret Khamis article: "The Syrian Regime and the Policy of Blackmail"]

[Text] Many sources have been expecting a great transformation in the Syrian regime's policies, saying that this transformation will affect Syria's foreign policy. These sources say that the Syrian leadership is currently engaged in finding ways to solve its many and diverse problems by adopting a new approach that would enable it to emerge from the bottleneck and make good its numerous losses that have been limiting its role in the region.

According to these sources, the Syrian regime is trying to settle its differences with some Arab states. This will be a new development indeed if it really takes place. It conforms to the pan-Arab principles to which all Arabs must be committed in order to create an Arab political, economic, and military force that would confront the dangers that beset the Arab nation, especially at this stage.

The big question, however, is what do we mean by bypassing Arab differences? What does this phrase, which is used whenever two Arab sides or countries fall out, mean? Does this mean forgetting part of the history of relations between two countries and turning a new page that has no connection with past history? Does it mean that one of the two sides should forget or try to forget? If this is the interpretation of this phrase as presented by Syria and some other regimes, the majority of the Arabs differ with them. Those who respect their sovereignty, principles, politics, and rights differ with them. For the latter, differences are not viewed as pages of history that can be turned over. They believe that these differences should be dealt with from the roots, that their causes should be studied and remedied, that these remedies should not be compromises that would satisfy the two sides for a certain period of time, but deep-rooted, genuine solutions that would prevent the recurrence of these differences. No side should understand these suggestions to mean conditions imposed by one state against another but as a positive, feasible attempt to find solutions. Only when this is accomplished will bypassing differences be a good step forward that would promote future cooperation between the disputing parties.

Concerning the so-called transformation that is expected to affect the Syrian regime's policy, we must also say that the Syrian rulers are really in need of rapprochement with the Arabs and of solving their differences with many of them especially at this stage, now that these rulers have become aware of the immense danger that threatens them and which made them lose most of their political cards and bets for many years. The Syrian regime should know that any transrormation amid its numerous involvements and accumulated problems must be carefully considered because most Arab countries are very well aware of the difference between plots, maneuvers, and gimmicks on the one hand and serious attempts on the other.

Therefore, if Syria wants to seek rapprochement with anybody, it should not imagine that there are new cards that the other side cannot uncover. If the Syrian rulers try to realize their so-called transformation with a sincere desire and on the basis of compensating the Arabs for what they have missed, their initiative will be a positive one. However, if this rapprochement is effected only as a means of solving their problems, the Arabs will reject their initiative. The Arabs are taking this into account and any Syrian attempt to blackmail the Arabs will be clear and exposed. This sort of attempt will not deceive any Arab who had experience with the Syrian regime and will be clear to all those who know the meaning of duties and rights, right and wrong, black and white.

The Syrian rulers, therefore, are called upon to revise their practices, define the points — the violations — that landed them in this unenviable position, and prove their good intentions because any new game will be foiled before it could deceive any Arab from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf.

Am I offering free advice to the Damascus rulers? No. I am trying to define the Syrian regime's impasse and warn that any transformation cannot be at the expense of an Arab country or intended to blackmail any Arab state. Syria should realize that we have discovered all its games which we define as follows:

The Palestinian Card

The Palestine question was, and still is, the Arab nation's fateful issue. Although the Syrian regime exploited the Palestinian card for its own interests for a long time, we affirm according to rational political indications that this regime has completely lost this card and will no longer reap anything by wagering on it. The

regime lost it when it tried to search for an alternative to the PLO without appreciating the role and prestige of the organization as far as the Palestinian people are concerned. This conspiracy was rejected by all the national Palestinian and Arab forces, and even by the international forces. Moreover, the Damascus regime tried to liquidate the Palestinians in Lebanon since its forces first entered Lebanon and until now by using agent movements and terrorist gangs to storm the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and tanks to kill innocent people. Thus, how can the regime hold on to this card which it lost as a result of continuous violations?

The Suspect Alliance

Although the attack on the Palestine question is one of Damascus rulers' most dangerous conspiracies, their suspect alliance with the Iranian regime is one of the most serious flagrant violations of pan-Arab principles the Arab nation has ever witnessed. The Syrian regime traded the Arab League charter, Arab summit resolutions, and the Collective Arab Defense Pact for a suspect alliance with the Tehran regime. This has now become a heavy burden from which Damascus is trying to escape. The military alliance between the Syrian and Iranian regimes brought the Iranians into the Lebanese territory. This was confirmed by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayiri in a recent statement in Paris. He affirmed that the two regimes signed a military agreement under which groups from the Khomeyni guards would be gathered in Lebanese territory where the Syrian Army is stationed and under its command. On this basis, we can say that what is rejected by the international law is accepted by the Syrian and Iranian regimes and vice versa. The Syrian regime thrusted its forces into an independent state thus violating its sovereignty. It was not satisfied with that so it brought the Iranians into Lebanon to behave as though they were on Syrian or Iranian territory. The Syrian regime ignored the fact that Lebanon is a member of the Arab League and United Nations and that it alone has the right to defend its sovereignty and administer its affairs. We must not forget to mention that interfering in the internal affairs of independent states has become a characteristic of the two regimes. A simple example is that the Syrian and Iranian regimes are demanding that the Lebanese president be removed so that they can select a suitable replacement. Can there be interference greater than this?

Despite all this, the Syrian regime is deeply involved with the Iranian presence in Lebanon which has become a heavy burden on the Damascus government as a result of the practices of these forces and movements that are loyal to Tehran such as the Amal gangs. These practices have adversely affected Syria's position in the international arena, especially its relations with the United States and France, following the kidnapping of American and French hostages at the hands of the Iranian forces which were brought in by the Syrian regime, as well as the agent Amal gangs which are implementing the regime's conspiracy in Lebanon. Is this not a true dilemma? Despite Syria's forbearance and patience regarding the behavior of the Iranians and despite the existence of the Syrian-Iranian alliance, this did not stop the Tehran rulers from asking their allies in Damascus to repay their oil debts. As a result of this, the Syrian forces and the agent pro-Iranian militias clashed on Lebanese territory. Invading armies fought among themselves on the soil of a sovereign state. How can the Syrian regime solve its difficult, contradictory equation?

The Iraq-Iran War

While the Iranian practices have been a burden to the Syrian regime, the Syrians have also been trying to exploit these practices as much as possible and to attract world attention to the Lebanese events in order to distract Arab and world attention from the Iraq-Iran war, the more important problem in the region. This is because a final Iraqi victory will be a political defeat for the Syrian and Iranian — and Israeli — policies in the region and in the world at large. But for how long will the Syrian regime's attempts succeed, now that Iraq has proved that it is protecting itself on the Arab and world levels as a pan-Arab country defending its sovereignty, territory, and dignity? Naturally, the suspect regimes cannot lay their stakes on the Iraqi position or tolerate it.

The failure of the Syrian regime's attempts to distract attention from the Iraq-Iran war is the main cause of Syrian-Iranian differences, which both sides try to hide, especially since their alliance will be threatened, being now contingent on Iraq's victory, which scares Syria more than it does Iran.

Amid this interaction and contradiction in the suspect stands of these allies, we must not forget that while Syria proclaims its desire to go to war with Israel and allies with Iran, the Syrian and Israeli weapons are intermixing in the hands of the Iranians. Does this not prove the unity of interests among the tripartite Syrian-Iranian-Israeli alliance against Iraq, which is the only country that was able to tear the masks off the faces of these ugly, terroristic regimes?

International Terrorism

One of the Syrian regime's impasses is its involvement in international terrorism. And while Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas recently rejected world accuastions that the Syrian regime is deeply involved in terrorism, the Syrian regime tried to absolve itself from certain terrorist acts through Hafiz al-Asad and others by pledging that it is prepared to exert its efforts to release U.S. hostages in Lebanon. This readiness was reiterated by Talas when he said that Damascus is prepared to release the hostages by force if necessary. He even went further and requested a dialogue with Washington at a time when Syria is talking about the possibility of a U.S. attack on it similar to the one that was directed against its Libyan ally. Is this not a hypocritical political stance?

Finally, we conclude that through its talk about war with Israel and its expecting a U.S. attack, Syria is trying to blackmail the Arabs in order to overcome its economic and internal problems and meet its well-known committment to Iran on the military, economic and political levels. Can Syria now be sure that any new Syrian plot or game will deceive the Arabs?

If Syria goes ahead in its transformation and in its attempts to genuinely solve its differences with the Arabs, it must realize that all the Arabs are aware of the conditions that prompted the Syrian regime to embark on this course of action. Therefore, Syria is asked to revise its calculations carefully. It must come to terms with itself first. It must clearly spell out what it wants. If the Syrian rulers can be truthful for only once, the Arab nation will be able to bypass its differences and realize the importance of Arab solidarity.

Can Syria settle its own differences with itself first? Only the future can provide an answer to this question.

Communique No 2,262 Reports Latest War Actions

JN171631 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,262 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God has granted us permanent victory in order to destroy the dreams of the Khomeyniites and their designs against the Iraqis, the Arabs, and the whole of mankind. The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. Every day, our powerful Air Force adds a new deed to its glorious deeds during the war, tearing up the aggressor Khomeyniites, and destroying their resources and wealth. Today our planes flew 36 combat missions, destroying enemy positions, weapons, equipment and vehicles. At 0700 [0300 GMT] today, other planes launched a successful new raid against the Khark Island facilities, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze. Our planes returned to their bases, safe and triumphant, God be praised.

2. The glorious men of the VII Army Corps directed intensive artillery, tank, and mortar fire at enemy positions opposite them. They achieved the following: a. one excavator was destroyed; b. one machine gun was destroyed and those manning it were killed; c. one observation post was destroyed and a number of its occupants were killed; d. one medium-caliber machine gun was destroyed and two enemy men were killed; e. two vehicles were destroyed and fires were started on the enemy side; and f. one ammunition dump was destroyed.

3. Our brave units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah dealt accurate, effective artillery and tank fire at enemy positions opposite them, destroying one tank, one observation post, and one ammunition dump; starting fires on the enemy side; and inflicting several casualties, which the enemy was seen evacuating.

4. An enemy group tried to advance on our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector, but our heroes confronted it, killing or wounding 10 of the group. The rest fled.

5. Three enemy soldiers were killed, three otehrs wounded, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. As an expression of the tyrant Iranian rulers' rancor toward our people, enemy forces shelled Abu al-Khasib, Khanaqin, and Tawilah with long-range artillery, martyring 1 civilian, injuring 13 other civilians, including 6 children, and damaging a house in Abu al-Khasib.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 June 1986

Army Commander Meets Weinberger, Crowe in U.S.

JN171540 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Washington — Staff Lieutenant Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, met in Washington yesterday with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage. He also visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and laid a floral wreath there. The commander in chief began an official visit to the United States yesterday at the invitation of Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. During the visit, which will last several days, the commander in chief will meet with senior officials in the U.S. Department of Defense and visit a number of U.S. Army units. Yesterday morning the commander in chief visited the U.S. Department of Defense and was received by Admiral William Crowe. Upon arrival, he reviewed the honor guard and was given the military medal of merit. The commander in chief then met with Admiral William Crowe in his office with the attendance of the Jordanian military delegation accompanying him.

Minister Denies West Bank Journalists Blacklisted

JN180611 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
18 Jun 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman — AFP — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has categorically denied reports that the Jordanian authorities have taken several measures against the press in the occupied territories. Al-Khatib said that these reports are lies and groundless and the creation of silly imagination.

The information minister wondered: How could the Jordanian Government boycott reports published by newspapers in the occupied territories?

The Jerusalem *AL-FAJR* newspaper claimed last Thursday that Jordan had prepared a list including the names of 24 journalists from the West Bank and Jerusalem to prevent them from entering Jordan.

Chief of Staff Receives Sudanese Delegation

JN161810 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the chief of staff, received in his office at the General Command at noon today Lieutenant General 'Umar Babakr, head of the Sudanese military delegation currently visiting Jordan. They discussed issues of interest to the Armed Forces of the two fraternal countries. Attending the meeting were the Sudanese ambassador in Amman and the assistant chief of staff for operations and training. The guest lieutenant general arrived in Amman yesterday morning heading a military delegation on an official visit to Jordan lasting several days. During the visit, the delegation will meet with a number of senior officials and visit military positions and historical sites in the kingdom.

Interior Minister Meets Candidates in By-Election

JN171902 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Stressing the government's concern over the need for free, honest elections, and in fulfillment of the course drawn up by His Majesty King Husayn, which has become a factor in the country's bright social and political image, Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid met with the candidates in the by-election to be held 19 June for the vacant seat of Irbid Governorate at the governorate building today.

The meeting was attended by the Irbid governor, the chief of police, the mayor, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, administrative officials, and a number of officials and personages.

The minister stressed to the various administrative officials in the governorate the government's desire that they supervise the by-election process with full vigilance and a sense of responsibility in order to ensure an atmosphere of integrity, security, and amity during the by-election.

The minister noted that because the election is aimed at filling one vacant seat in the House of Representatives, an attempt was made to convince the candidates to agree among themselves that one of them should run unopposed.

This was aimed at sparing the citizens trouble and expenditure and avoiding painstaking efforts by the government organs. However, this attempt did not meet with enough approval from the candidates, which is their right, respected by the government and confroming with its desire to ensure free, honest elections.

The minister regretted that some people have misunderstood the aim of the attempt to fill the vacant seat by electing a candidate unopposed, regarding it as government interference.

He added that what is more regrettable is that this misinterpretation assumed a certain factional [fi'awiyaan] dimension. However, the government has absolute trust in people's awareness, and the Irbid Governorate's citizens' desire to hold these elections in a free, honest, calm, and organized manner is no less than that of the government.

The minister reiterated his instructions that everyone carry out his duty according to law and the constitution in line with the desire of both officials and citizens to uphold the democracy that His Majesty King Husayn has established. The minister asked the electorate to exercise their rights with freedom, awareness, and discipline.

King Husayn Pays Visit to UK, Meets Officials

For Amman reportage on King Husayn's private visit to the United Kingdom which also includes his meetings with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Defense Secretary George Younger, see the United Kingdom section of the 17 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Speaker Al-Husayni Returns From Damascus Talks

NC171242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni returned to Beirut from Damascus this afternoon after holding discussions with senior Syrian officials on the security situation in Beirut and the camps, and the resolutions and recommendations adopted during the second expanded Islamic meeting.

Karami on Resignations, Beirut Security

NC171514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the 5-member Ministerial Security Committee at Government House in Beirut on 17 June — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] I have briefed the brother ministers on the reasons that prompted me to launch my political initiative, which proposes that we resign collectively together with his excellency the president. This would revitalize the stagnant political situation and end the alienation that they want to use as a reason to hold us solely responsible for our deteriorating conditions and for the current socioeconomic crisis.

I have been monitoring the various reactions to my initiative, and they range from expressions of personal sensitivities to mere attempts to save face. I had hoped the initiative would be taken seriously and debated in light of the national responsibilities we must all assume if we are to free the country from its current impasse. I do not shirk my responsibilities, and must answer for everything that happens in my capacity as prime minister. However, I want them to have enough courage to admit that the one who represents them — his excellency the president — is also accountable, and not to distance him from this responsibility. We have repeatedly demanded that it be shared. This in itself is an acknowledgement that this responsibility must be shared by us all. However, for us to be responsible and not responsible, as they like to portray things, will not rescue the country from its deadlock. If we continue to go around in this vicious circle, then I tell them all that we will still be moving backward, and things will go from bad to worse.

We used today's ministerial committee session to discuss the implementation of the resolutions contained in the second Damascus agreement. We all committed ourselves to the implementation of everything that concerns us, on both the personal and party levels. In other words, we pledged to eliminate all shows of force, close the [party] offices, and lift any political protection from those who violate the accord. This relates to the special side of things. However, if our house is to be put in order and the situation stabilized, we must consider the formation of a regular force, which will follow up and supervise security, and control matters on the ground. This is a job for military officers and officials. Therefore, we have asked them to study these matters and submit a plan on the creation of this regular force and everything associated with it. This will permit us to make the necessary arrangements. We also agreed to hold a second meeting on Friday to continue our study and make the decisions we must.

[Question] You have demanded the simultaneous resignation of the president and the government. Will you stop at this, or have you agreed on any other measures?

[Karami] No. After launching this initiative, we will take whatever steps are necessary to pave the way for the achievement of Lebanon's supreme interests. We neither act through individuals nor seek personal gain. What prompted this initiative was the need to act in order to break the country's current deadlock. I would like to reassure those zealots who speak of the vacuum that will result from the resignations I proposed that, along with the resignations, a council of ministers must be formed by naming a new government. It will serve during the transitional period until a new president is elected and, thus, a new cabinet created. A legitimate authority will be established in the process, and it must assume its responsibilities. It must continue to work in order to produce the expected political reforms and realize the cherished accord among Lebanese. I would like to ask everyone to examine their consciences and to do their duty. We must not evade our duty by casting accusations around left, right, and center. What we need is collective action to save this country.

[Question] President al-Jumayyil is making tours of Arab and non-Arab states. Can you give us some idea of the objective behind these trips?

[Karami] I feel that these tours can achieve no goal for Lebanon beyond conveying our problems and pains to our dear Arab brothers. I have said and I repeat that our salvation lies in our own hands. If we do not agree on the steps that will put an end to today's grave situation and help spare the country from its ordeal, then I do not believe that anyone abroad can replace us. Therefore, we wish the president every success in making the historic decision expected of him when he returns. Thank you.

Junblatt Calls For All Parties To Join Security Plan

NC171529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Remarks by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the 5-member Ministerial Security Committee at Government House in Beirut on 17 June — recorded]

[Text] [Junblatt] I underline and praise the statement by His Excellency Prime Minister F shid Karami. Let us all resign, and let the first to do so be Amin al-Jumayyil who, constitutionally, is not an official and who is responsible for the national, economic, and human catastrophe that has befallen the country. Matters will be dealt with in a more considered manner after he goes. However, what is still required of us and of the chief of staff and his comrades is a new security plan for Beirut. We, as parties, will do all we can to facilitate this.

[Question] We asked Prime Minister Karami the following question: At about this time in 1985, that is, a year ago, a similar

meeting was held in Damascus to draw up a security plan for West Beirut, and a similar statement was issued, but what was agreed on was not put into effect. Do you believe that there will be implementation this time?

[Junblatt] God willing, God willing. But again we say that one condition has to be met if the security plan is to succeed. Suspect, renegade, and hireling gunmen, whatever you want to call them, must be withdrawn from Beirut and placed in rehabilitation or detention camps if necessary. The security force that is going to be formed could then deal with the situation and [provide] a minimum level of security in Beirut. There is also a social catastrophe in Beirut, as well as vast quantities of weapons.

[Question] When will the plan start to be implemented on the ground?

[Junblatt] I cannot tell you everything. Ask the chief of staff. We as parties — the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and others — must all take part. In this connection, and this is my opinion and I have not consulted anyone on it, Hizballah must also participate. It must even participate with us in political decisionmaking. I have no objection to this.

[Question] Mr Walid, there is in fact another side to the problem facing the people, the poor and the ordinary people. The time has come when they cannot possibly get a loaf of bread. The dollar rate has reached 40 pounds and [word indistinct] without any controls.

[Junblatt] Correct, correct.

[Question] [Words indistinct]?

[Junblatt] Look, what can we do if the one who holds the fate of the country in his hands is irresponsible and is not brought to account? We must also see who is responsible. There is Amin al-Jumayyil, the massive defense budget, and huge expenditures on the eastern areas. What do they give us here? Who is chiefly responsible? Who controls the Lebanese economy? This is the heart of the matter.

[Question] After Prime Minister Karami has equated you with the president of the republic and called for a collective resignation, have we, in your opinion, reached a dead end and is there no solution except through collective resignation?

[Junblatt] Maybe I (?differ) with him on the issue of equality. We must not be equated with this traitor who is called Amin al-Jumayyil. But in the sense of accepting responsibility, of course we must go. But who will replace us?

[Question] [word indistinct] on submitting resignation?

[Junblatt] Yes, the resignation. Technically, I am with Rashid Karami, but politically, no.

[Question] Mr Walid, are there steps to be taken by the parties themselves before the military security plan [is drawn up] or before the regular force starts its task?

[Junblatt] There are [word indistinct] steps with Nabih Birri and with other parties. But I have already said that all parties must participate with us.

[Question] Are you optimistic this time, particularly as there has been an absence of optimism for a long time?

[Junblatt) I have never been optimistic. I am a pragmatist.

Birri Reviews Security, Denounces Kidnapping

NC180625 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Shortly after his return from Damascus yesterday, Minister Nabih Birri conducted an in-depth review of security developments, foremost among which was the issue of kidnappings. Minister Birri summoned the security commanders, who briefed him on the kidnapping incidents. He denounced this abominable crime, noting that it represents an attempt to sabotage the security plan agreed upon in Damascus and at creating a situation where kidnappings and counter-kidnappings would prevail. Minister Birri went on to say that the crime has involved the press and the freedom of journalists, though the security plan makes no distinction among the sons of the homeland. Hence, Minister Birri added: It behooves us to curb such excesses and crimes.

Hizballah, SSNP Exchange Hostages 17 Jun

NC171119 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and Hizballah exchanged hostages at the Syrian intelligence center in 'Anjar, Al-Biqa', at noon today. The hostages include those who were detained by each side before and during the clashes. We have learned that the SSNP still insists on taking custody of the Hizballah members who were responsible for the killing of George Abu Murad and Kamil Barakah when fighting began in Mashgharah. Hizballah, however, refuses to hand them over. A state of tension continues to prevail.

Organization Releases Hostages 17 Jun

NC172135 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Our colleague Ya'qub 'Abbud, who works in the printing offices of the newspaper *AL-NAHAR*, and citizen Marcel Khayyat were released last night [17 June]. The fate of the seven remaining Christian citizens is still unknown. 'Abbud and Khayyat brought with them a statement from the Independent Movement for the Liberation of the Hostages warning against any negative reaction to its actions. The movement made it clear that it considers the kidnapped persons issue as providing the real opening for any peace in Lebanon. The movement criticized the Maronite political leadership and promised that it would release another hostage today [18 June].

Al-Asad Chairs Progressive National Front Meeting

JN171544 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — The Progressive National Front's Central command held a meeting under President Hafiz al-Asad at 1230 today and reviewed the current political situation in the Arab arena, recent developments in the region, and political developments at both Arab and international levels.

Lebanon's Al-Husayni Leaves Damascus 17 Jun

JN171026 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni left Damascus today following a short visit to Syria during which he held talks with a number of officials. The talks dealt with the current situation in Lebanon. Al-Husayni was seen off by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib.

Iran's Mansuri Confers With Foreign Minister

JN161437 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Javad Mansuri, assistant Iranian foreign minister for cultural and consular affairs, this afternoon. Attending the meeting were 'Adnan Jum'an Agha, director of the Foreign Minstry cultural department; and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around relations between the two countries and ways to promote them in various fields.

Signs Agreement, Departs

JN161856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Javad Mansuri, assistant Iranian foreign minister for cultural and consular affairs, and his delegation left Damascus today after signing the implementation program of the cultural agreement with Syria for 1986-88. He was seen at Damascus International Airport by Assistant Education Minister 'Id 'Abduh, the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, the Syrian cultural attache in Iran, some Education Ministry officials, and Iranian Embassy staff in Damascus.

Moroccan Paper Notes 'Stifling' Economic Problems

JN171548 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A Moroccan paper has said that Syria's economic situation is stifling. The newspaper *AL-'ALAM* today added that the Syrian regime must wage a war on various fronts in order to remedy the financial situation, end the popular opposition, and change its economic and foreign policies.

The paper noted that for many years Syria has been suffering from a severe shortage of foreign currencies and that its foreign currency reserves can now meet its imports only for a few weeks, according to official Syrian sources that preferred to remain anonymous. These sources said that Syria's foreign debts are estimated at $4 billion, that the interest on these debts is about $400 million, and that its exports, despite their curtailment, do not cover more than half its imports. Citing diplomatic sources, the paper said that the stifling Syrian financial crisis reached its peak at the beginning of the year, adding that the shortage in hard currency is manifested by the fact that an increasing number of basic commodities, especially foodstuffs, have disappeared from the market. They are sold at exorbitant prices in the black market, which is expanding.

The paper said that the treasury is almost empty because Syria's presence in Lebanon costs it 1 million Lebanese pounds every day and because the U.S. dollar is sold in the black market at 21 Syrian pounds, four times its official value. Concluding, the paper says that Iran recently rescued the Damascus regime by sending it 500,000 tons of oil.

AL-BA'TH on Popular Upheaval in Egypt

JN180644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Victory for the Egyptian People" *AL-BA'TH* says: It has become clearly evident that all the suspicious calls for the return of Egypt to the Arab fold while it continues to be shackled with the Camp David accords, the accords of humiliation and treason, have fallen one after the other when faced by a firm and principled pan-Arab stand led by Syria and when faced by national and pan-Arab stands the glorious Egyptian people adopted and continue to adopt since the killed Al-Sadat committed his crime and since his heir, Husni Mubarak, has come to announce that he will pursue this treasonous course. The heir who has come to complete the mission has not succeeded in checking the popular rejection of the shackles imposed by occupation and the trend of capitulation. He even failed in harming or curbing this lofty rejection which reflects the genuineness of the Egyptian people and their true affiliation to the Arab homeland. The proof of this is the recurrent states of popular turmoil which have reached the point of effective confrontation of the regime which clings to the Camp David accords. We need not recall the heroic landmarks recorded by the Egyptian people over the past years. The current state of popular upheaval in Al-Mansurah and the insistence of its citizens to try war criminal Reagan constitute an irrefutable reply to those who issue suspect calls for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and a categorical rejection of the treasonous trend Husni Mubarak represents.

If the agent regime has succeeded in catching its breath for some following the revolution in greater Cairo, the future stage heralds the collapse of this regime and also heralds the victory of the Egyptian people's will and the liberation of the Egyptian soil from the restrictions imposed by the Zionists and their allies.

Katyushas Fall in North, Security Zone; No One Hurt

TA170659 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0645 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Several katyushas were fired last night from Lebanese territory toward the Galilee. Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that the security forces are combing various areas to determine whether other shells landed in Israel. Our correspondent adds that several katyushas landed also in the security zone in southern Lebanon last night.

MK, 'Arafat Discuss Need for 'Peaceful Dialogue'

TA171334 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Muhammad Mi'ari, Alignment [as heard; Mi'ari is a member of the Progressive List for Peace], met with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and his team of aides last week. The priest Riyah Abu al-'Asal, head of the Anglican Church in Nazareth, also attended the meeting. This was announced a short time ago by MK Muhammad Mi'ari in a statement he issued in the Knesset.

In his announcement, he said that in the deliberations with 'Arafat there was complete agreement on the necessity of continuing with a peaceful dialogue between Israelis and PLO representatives. Mi'ari said that 'Arafat is ready to expend these contacts in order to soften hearts, open up paths toward peace, and bring about a break in the deadlock, as the announcement phrased it.

Our Knesset correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli comments that the announcement was issued when a group of MK's from the dove camp, including Muhammad Mi'ari and Matityahu Peled, met in the office of MK Ora Namir [Alignment] to discuss the contacts with the Palestinians. At the meeting it was decided to try to get the MK's to sign a manifesto entitled: It Is Not Yet Too Late. This manifesto will call on the prime minister to take advantage of the months before the rotation to break the political deadlock that could lead to war. The dove forum in the Knesset says that in order to begin negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Israel must declare its willingness to discuss a political solution based on the recognition of self-determination for the Palestinians within a Jordanian-Palestinian framework; Israel must also do everything it can to prevent further settlements and annexation, which could harm the chances for peace. The manifesto will be handed over to the prime minister.

PLO Forms New List of Palestinians for Peace Talks

TA171337 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] AL-NAHAR has learned that the PLO Executive Committee recently prepared a list of 11 Palestinian figures representing different points of view to be ready, should peace efforts succeed, to participate in talks relating to a solution of the Palestinian problem.

Well-informed sources add that this list includes new faces and that Palestinians nominated in the past to take part in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation have been excluded from the list.

Moda'i: No U.S. Request for More Action on Pollard

TA171627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The U.S. Justice Department and the Israeli justice minister are giving different versions on the Pollard affair. U.S. officials say they are awaiting Israel's answers to some questions on the affair, while Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has said that the United States has not appealed to Israel or asked it to take any further action on this affair. Minister Moda'i made these remarks following his meetings with the U.S. attorney general and secretary of state.

In a meeting with Israeli correspondents, Minister Moda'i said that to the best of his knowledge the Americans have no facts whatsoever about large-scale Israeli espionage activities in the United States.

As for the demand to bring members of the Israeli Attorney General's Office staff to trial over leaks about the investigation into the Shin Bet director affair, Moda'i said that if proof emerges that someone leaked information, he will be subject to administrative trial, and I hope, Moda'i added, that he will be fired. Meanwhile, Moda'i noted, there is no proof but merely rumors, and these are not serious.

Economic Delegation Calls Off Trip to South Africa

TA171712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Israel has decided to call off the trip of an economic delegation scheduled to depart for South Africa this weekend. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein has learned that the decision was made due to the special situation prevailing in South Africa. In reaction, the spokesman of the Finance Ministry has said that the reason for the cancellation is of a technical nature. The delegation, which was to be headed by Finance Ministry Director General 'Imanu'el Sharon, was scheduled to discuss increasing investment in Israel by South Africans and the terms of credit Israel would receive for importing coal from South Africa. Our correspondent points out that these talks have been held once a year for the last 7 years, but will not be held next week.

Liberia's Blamo on Terror, Bilateral Relations

TA180717 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jun 86 p 4

[Report by Benny Morris]

[Text] Liberia has not requested Israeli arms or military help. "You have a threat from your neighbours, and we would not like

to deprive you of these resources," visiting Liberian Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo said in Jerusalem yesterday.

But Israeli experts have recently conducted seminars in Monrovia on how to deal with terrorists, Blamo revealed, referring to the newly instituted bilateral "cooperation" in combating terrorism.

Blamo, who is a former president of the University of Liberia and minister of education, was appointed foreign minister last January. He said that his country has "consistently opposed state terrorism" since it believes that "violence nver solves problems."

Discussing Al-Qadhdhafi-sponsored terrorism and the recent U.S. raids on Libya, Blamo declined to define Libya as "a threat to Liberia." But he pointed out that Liberia is "a long-time ally of the U.S." and that it might become the secondary victim of anti-U.S. terrorists in search of an easy target. He also speculated that the U.S. raids might not have achieved their purpose, as there were various terrorist groups who could continue to operate, saying that they were acting in Libya's name.

As to the PLO, Blamo said that in the past numerous countries had tended to regard the organization as "fighting for freedom" and had been prepared to "give it a chance. But many countries have recently had second thoughts."

Blamo believes that those engaged in violence have developed a vested interest in continuing the violence. The same applied, he said, to belligerency by some Arab states towards Israel. These states receive funds from the Gulf states — and the funds might be withheld if there were peace.

Liberia, while not recognizing the PLO, supports the Palestinians' "right to self-determination, as we support equally Israel's right to self-determination."

Blamo, a doctor of philosophy and sociology, noted that both Israel and Liberia had been established by exiled communities returning to their homeland — though the freed black slaves from the U.S. had not necessarily come from that part of the continent which is now Liberia. Blamo, and Liberia's ambassador to Israel, Samuel Pearson, also proudly mentioned Liberia's role in the creation of Israel. Liberia's vote at the UN, said Blamo, had been "the decisive one" in the passage of the UN partition resolution in 1947. Hayim Weizmann has specifically approached President Truman to persuade Monrovia to vote for partition.

On Monday, Foreign Minister Shamir pressed Blamo on the possible transfer of the Liberian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Blamo remarked that Liberia's first embassy had indeed been in Jerusalem. He said the matter was "currently under consideration" in Monrovia and would have to be decided by due process after the president, Samuel Doe, had sought the "advice and consent" of the Liberian Senate. Blamo added that "no country can decide which city will be another country's capital."

Blamo said that Israel had never approached Liberia for help in persuading other black African states to renew their ties with Jerusalem. He noted that African countries rigorously — sometimes exaggeratedly and jealously — guarded against interference in their internal affairs.

Liberia hopes that Israel will use its "good offices" in Washington to help Monrovia receive financial aid from the U.S. Blamo said he did not expect direct financial aid from Israel, given Israel's own economic problems.

But Israel had assured him on increased technical assistance, including help in establishing several medical clinics. Liberia is particularly eager to learn more about the treatment of eye diseases.

Poll Indicates Growing Government Popularity

TA160603 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Hanokh and Rafi Smith]

[Text] Public approval of the government's performance reached a 10-year high in May, with 61 per cent of those surveyed indicating they approved of its work, the Smith Research Centre has found in a poll conducted for *THE JERUSALEM POST*.

The May figure marks a 10 percentage point gain from the last poll in March, which showed 51 per cent of the public approving the government's performance. Only last August, the poll found that only 31 per cent approved.

Key ministers in the government, led by Prime Minister Peres with a 79 per cent approval rate, also received high ratings. But the level of support for individual parties and blocs was generally unchanged.

The May survey was conducted among approximately 1,100 Jewish voters, representing all segments of the Jewish population.

The national unity government gained support in all principal areas of activity. To the question, "Is the government succeeding or not succeeding in the following areas?" the percentages answering that the government was succeeding or mainly succeeding were as follows:

	Aug 85	Mar 86	May 86
Economy	31	61	69
Social Welfare	31	29	38
Defence	56	68	69
Foreign Policy	48	61	67
General Opinion of the Government	35	51	61

Despite Yitzhaq Moda'i's replacement as minister of finance by Moshe Nisim, the number of those who thought the government was succeeding or mainly succeeding in economic policy reached an unprecedented 69 per cent, and a similarly large increase was recorded in foreign policy. Only in defence was there no solid increase, possibly reflecting problems related to recent security mishaps. Nevertheless, support of the government's performance in this area remained very high. On the other hand, though there

was a gain in public approval of performance in social welfare, in the May poll only 38 per cent thought the government was doing well in this area.

The high level of public approval was reflected in the performance ratings of key ministers. The percentages giving good ratings to ministers in their jobs in recent surveys were:

	Aug 85	Mar 86	May 86
Shim'on Peres, Prime Minister	62	74	79
Yitzhaq Rabin, Defence	65	71	73
Yitzhaq Navon, Education	55	—	61
Yitzhaq Shamir, Foreign Affairs	48	51	59
David Levi, Housing	48	37	43
Ari'el Sharon, Industry & Trade	36	31	36

The generally improved ratings of the government and the key ministers did not reflect itself in support for individual parties or groups of parties. These patterns have remained stable over the last year.

	Knesset	(in percentage of Jewish vote)		
		Aug 85	May 86	May 86
Labour (incl. Yahad)	39	39	42	40
Likud	36	22	23	24
Religious parties	10.5	8	9	10
Tehiya	4	7	8	8.5
Kahane (KAKH)	1&	9	3	3
Ratz (CRM)	2.5	5	4	4
Shinuy	2.5	2.5	2.5	2&
Ometz	1&	1-	1&	1.5
MAPAM	-	1	1&	1.5
Liberal Center	-	-	1-	1
Others	3	1	1	1&
Undecided	-	4	4	3

W. Bank Journalists React to Jordan Press Boycott

TA171424 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Bahir Ashhab]

[Text] Some three dozen Palestinian journalists have been blacklisted by the Jordanian government and may face arrest if they travel to Jordan, reliable sources revealed to *AL-FAJR* this week.

In addition, the Jordanian Government has ordered its official media apparatus to ignore altogether Palestinian press coverage of events in the occupied territories and to boycott West Bank newspapers and press offices it considers pro-PLO and/or anti-Jordanian, the sources said.

The ban covers all West Bank dailies including *AL-QUDS* and the leftist, anti-Arafat *AL-MITHAQ*. Most weeklies, magazines and press offices are also banned. Both the daily Arabic and English weekly *AL-FAJR* are also included, the sources indicated.

As for the blacklist of journalists, the sources said it includes the editors-in-chief of the dailies and weeklies; and other editors and reporters who took a clear stand in support of the PLO and against King Husayn's moves to alienate the PLO and create an alternative leadership in the occupied territories.

At least 34 names of journalists are now being kept at the two border crossings into Jordan. Once these individuals attempt to enter the country, they can be arrested and possibly detained for a lengthy period, the sources said.

The Jordanian government is reportedly particularly upset with the editor of *AL-QUDS*, Mahmud Abu al-Zuluf. However, after King Husayn's speech last February in which he broke off coordination with the PLO, *AL-QUDS* attacked the Jordanian stance and wrote more favorable views of the PLO.

According to a reliable source in Nabulus Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i recently indicated he would like to prosecute Abu al-Zuluf on charges of treason "because he holds a Jordanian passport and yet attacks the Jordanian Government."

Abu al-Zuluf, on the other hand, told *AL-FAJR* he "couldn't care less." He said that he had no plans to travel to Jordan anyway and would not change the new stance of his paper as a result of Rifa'i's threats. If the reports of the blacklisting of Palestinian journalists and the ban on West Bank papers and press offices are true, he said, then "such things shouldn't surprise anyone." He added, "They can't do any worse than they have done already."

Other editors-in-chief say that the move should not sway Palestinian journalists from reporting the truth and maintaining their anti-Husayn stands, which they took after Husayn attempted to undermine the legitimate leadership of the PLO. *AL-SHA'B editor, Akram Haniyah, said that journalists may* even show more courage in criticizing the Jordanian monarchy since "we know we are blacklisted anyway." Haniyah, who is forbidden to travel by the Israeli authorities, said the Jordanians have indirectly threatened him and told him to tone down his paper's criticism of King Husayn. He was also warned that if he ever went to Jordan he would be arrested. Haniyah actually worked as a journalist in Jordan in the late 70s and had firsthand experience with bans and censorship. He added that then and now all Jordanian newspaper editorials had to be read by Ministry of Information officials and sometimes even rewritten by them. "It does not surprise me that they dislike our papers. We are too honest for them."

Muhammad Amirah, director of the Middle East Press Office in Nabulus, who was once imprisoned in Israel and is now also forbidden by Israel to travel, said that if his name was on the list that would only honor him. "That would make me feel I am serving the right cause," he said.

Jack Khazmu, editor of the weekly magazine *AL-BAYADIR* that hinted at the new moves two weeks ago, described the actions as "very negative." He said that most Jordanian newspapers, radio and television rely on Israeli reports on the occupied territories because they are being deprived of the West Bank media. "We are treated like enemies. They would rather get half truths and deceitful information than get ours," he said.

Khazmu was harassed by the Jordanian authorities during a visit to Amman just two weeks before the king's speech. His passport was temporarily confiscated and he was questioned by Jordanian intelligence on anti-Jordanian activities in the occupied territories. He said he is sure his name is on the blacklist though "that does not frighten me."

Radwan Abu 'Ayyash, head of the Arab Journalists Union in the occupied territories, said that the moves are part of the Jordanian plans to silence opposition to the king's "dream" of creating an alternative leadership to the PLO in the occupied territories. "Such plans failed before and will fail again. The king must know that very well." Abu 'Ayyash said that he will attempt to obtain the black list and distribute it among union members so as to warn them of the king's intentions.

ALGERIA

YAR Envoy Arrives With Message for Bendjedid

LD171528 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Ahmad Muhammad Luqman, minister of municipalities and housing in the Yemen Arab Republic and special envoy of Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the Yemen Arab Republic and secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in Algiers yesterday.

Ahmad Luqman stated that he is carrying a message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to President Chadli Bendjedid, on the fraternal relations between the two countries and the current issues in the Arab arena, within the framework of the consultation and coordination existing between the two countries.

PRC Delegation Arrives for 1-Week Visit

LD171751 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Algiers, 17 Jun (APS) — Today at noon, a PRC delegation, headed by Mr Huang Yukun, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, arrived in Algiers on a 1-week visit to Algeria.

It is noteworthy that the Chinese delegation will visit some sights and provinces across Algeria, and will have talks with a number of Algerian officials about the exchange of experiences between the two countries.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Iranian Ambassador

LD171544 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 11, June 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today the leader of the revolution received the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Great Jamahiriyah who conveyed to him the reply of the Iranian leadership on the important letter the leader of the revolution sent to them.

Visiting Soviet Delegation Tours Air Defense School

LD171845 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 11. June 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This evening, a high level Soviet military delegation, which is on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah nowadays in the framework of the agreement reached during the visit of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud to the Soviet Union recently, paid a visit to the Air Defence Secondary School.

An honorary guard of the students of the secondary school stood at attention to salute the Soviet visiting military delegation. The delegation was welcomed by the commander of the Air Defence Secondary School, who gave a comprehensive briefing about this military-scientific institution and its role in promoting the advanced-level combat capabilities.

The Soviet military delegation toured various parts and classes of the Air Defence Secondary School showing and expressing appreciation of the level to which the students have reached and their superior ability to absorb the advanced military sciences.

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Receives Japanese, Netherlands Envoys

AB171655 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, this morning granted audience to two diplomats. The first to be received was the Japanese ambassador to our country, His Excellency Manabu Yamamoto, who went to bid him farewell. After the audience, the ambassador spoke to the press.

[Begin Yamamoto recording] [Passage indistinct] I held discussions with the head of state on the relations existing between Japan and Mauritania. I also briefed the head of state on what I think of the relations between our two countries, and between Africa and Japan. [end recording]

The second diplomat to be received by the head of state was the Netherlands ambassador to our country [name not given]. During the audience, the diplomat and the head of state discussed many issues.

[Begin Netherlands ambassador recording] (?During the audience), the main issues we discussed were cooperation and development. A few years ago our assistance to development in your country was not important, but now I think that a number of projects are being implemented, for example the Rosso rice development project which was recently inspected by the head of state. This year, other projects were initiated, for example the project concerning the advancement of women, [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Two Financial Cooperation Agreements Signed With FRG

AB171742 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Two financial cooperation agreements involving about 500 million ouguiya have been signed between Mauritania and the FRG. The agreements were signed for Mauritania by Mohamed Salem Ould Lekhal, minister of economy and finance, while the FRG ambassador to our country signed for his country.

The first agreement, which involves 330 million ouguiya, is a nonrefundable subsidy. It is aimed at financing the extension and the consolidation of the Boghe pilot project. As for the second agreement, which involves 165 million ouguiya, it is a loan granted under (?exceptional) conditions to help purchase the equipment necessary for the project. The two agreements are the materialization of the pledge made by the FRG at the meeting

of the FRG-Mauritania joint commission held in Bonn 2 months ago.

MOROCCO

Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Arrives for 'Official Visit'

LD171345 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, Jun 17 (MAP) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy commander in chief of the United Arab Emirates Armed Forces, arrived here Monday on an official visit to Morocco.

Upon arrival, Shaykh Khalifah said his visit illustrates the ever-developing brotherly relations existing between his country and Morocco. This visit would further strengthen bilateral relations and Arab cooperation, added Shaykh Khalifah.

The UAE visitor later attended a dinner reception hosted in his honour by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed.

Received, Decorated by King Hassan

LD171401 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] At the end of this morning his Majesty King Hassan II received at the royal palace in Rabat His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan the crown prince of Abu Dhabi and the deputy commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces, and members of the official delegation accompanying him.

His majesty, who was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, made a speech during the meeting in which he praised the distinguished relations between the Moroccan kingdom and the United Arab Emirates and the personal ties that exist between his majesty and His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, head of state of the UAE. His majesty expressed hope that these relations will become stronger and deeper as time goes by. He pointed out that the visit of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan to Morocco is regarded as one of the elements which will increase the bolstering of relations of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

At the end of this meeting His Majesty King Hassan II decorated his Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan with the Mohamedian Order First Class, and Shaykh Staff Air Colonel Muhammad ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, commander of the UAE Air Force, with the Grand Sash of the Throne Order.

Minister for EEC Relations Named Ambassador to Spain

LD162148 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1725 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Moroccan minister for relations with the European Economic Community, Azzedine Guessous, has been appointed to be the new ambassador of his country to Spain. Moroccan political sources believe that this appointment confirms King Hassan II's interest in maintaining a close collaboration with the Madrid government following Morocco's request to enter in to the EEC or to become an associate member.

Maneuvers With Spain Scheduled 24 to 26 Jun

LD171808 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, 17 Jun (MAP) — Joint Moroccan-Spanish maneuvers will be organized during the period from the 24 to 26 June under the name "Atlantic 86" in the area bordering north of Morocco and south of Spain, and Alboran Sea and the Gulf of Cadiz.

The maneuvers primarily aim at testing the capability of the Air Force command in the two countries to plan and execute joint operations and to improve the effectiveness of participants by exchanging information between Moroccan and Spanish crews, and to develop coordination and cooperation between air defense systems in the two countries.

In the "Atlantic 86" exercises it will be assumed that the Gibraltar airspace will be observed by Moroccan and Spanish Air Forces stationed in air bases on the two sides of Gibraltar to prevent "hostile forces," The latter forces, in the face of the need to pass through the Gulf in any way, will try to achieve air superiority in the area starting by launching attacks on the Moroccan and Spanish forces. Faced with this threat the two countries' air defenses will retaliate to every attack from the enemy in order to maintain their air superiority and, consequently, confirming their ability to [word indistinct] Gibraltar's air space.

Portuguese Interior Ministry Official on Relations

LD171414 Rabat MAP in English 1248 GMT 17 JUN 86

[Text] Madrid, June 17 (MAP) — "Visits by the Polisario Front members to Lisbon are neither encouraged nor facilitated by the Portuguese Government", M. Silva Pereira of the Portuguese Ministry of the Interior said Monday in a statement to the MOROCCAN NEWS AGENCY MAP.

Talking about the visit a delegation of Saharan women was to undertake to Lisbon, Pereira said his country has good relations with Morocco and could not interfere in Moroccan internal affairs, the "Polisario" issue in particular. He recalled his country's stance which does not recognize the organization and calls for a peaceful settlement saying his country does not want to spoil relations with Morocco because of the "Polisario".

Economic, Trade Agreements Signed With YAR

LD172051 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Minister of Trade and Industry Tahar Masmoudi, held a working session today with Ahmad Qa'id al-Barakat, minister of economy and industry in the Yemen Arab Republic. During this session, a trade agreement and another on economic and technical cooperation were signed between Morocco and the YAR. The two agreements will consolidate economic cooper-

ation between the two countries in the interest of the two fraternal countries.

SUDAN

YAR Envoy Arrives With Message for Al-Mirghani

JN171757 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Sudan [place-name indistinct] June 17 (SUNA)...A Yemeni envoy from the president of the Arab Republic of Yemen, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, arrived here today.

The envoy state minister and secretary of the High Council for Sports and Youth, 'Abdallah Nasir al-Zarafi, will deliver a message from President Salih to the Chairman of the Supreme Council Ahmad al-Mirghani.

In a statement following his arrival, the Yemeni envoy said that the message discusses developments on the Arab and international arena, adding that he will hold a meeting with Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Foreign Minister Returns From Egypt; Issues Statement

JN171728 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Jun (SUNA) — Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived here today from Cairo after a 1-week visit to Egypt during which he met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and senior officials in his government.

Al-Hindi said in a statement that he discussed with the Egyptian president the problem of about 10,000 Sudanese students in Egyptian universities and institutes of higher learning. He said that some problems related to the fees of those students were immediately solved.

The foreign minister added that he discussed with Egyptian officials the economic support which Egypt can give to Sudan. He said that these officials expressed readiness to begin a dialogue with Sudanese officials to discuss all matters concerning both countries.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Soweto Day

EA171957 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today issued a statement on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Soweto Day in South Africa. The statement hailed the brothers' struggle in South Africa and in the whole of southern Africa. It also praised the current Paris conference for the imposition of sanctions against racist South Africa. Sudan, together with representatives from various governments and organizations and peace-loving personalities, is attending the conference.

The statement said that Soweto Day had become a lofty symbol of the struggle of our South African brothers. It is also a symbol of shame for the racist regime. The statement said that the observance of Soweto Day has a new dimension this year in which the nationalist African majority had escalated their confrontation with the racist regime. Pretoria, has thus made treacherous strikes against the innocent citizens of Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Police Arrest Four Persons, Seize Weapons

JN171049 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 17 [SUNA] — Four persons were arrested in Khartoum [words indistinct] with weapons possession, the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* wrote here today.

The detective police has seized 54 revolvers and a quantity of ammunition in a hide-out in Omdurman, twin town of Khartoum, while undertaking search in cooperation with the weapons and drug police departments in the area, the daily said.

SPLA Rebels Kill 15 Government Troops in Battle

EA171621 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion under the command of Major Andrew Anyen Malid intensively shelled the enemy positions in Rumbek Town on the 12th June 1986. According to our correspondent with Zalan Battalion, the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and material.

In another development, an enemy attempt to come out of Rumbek Town met tough resistance from SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion. According to our correspondent in Rumbek, 15 government soldiers were killed and several others were wounded after which the enemy was forced to retreat to his trenches.

AFP Reports SPLM Rejection of Calls for 'Food Truce'

NC141747 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, June 14 (AFP) — The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) rejects calls for a "food truce" in its war against government forces in the south of the country, a senior rebel official has said here.

Akec Khoc Aciew, the movement's representative in Paris, said any food aid sent would be diverted to the Sudanese Government troops. The troops had repeatedly violated safe passage granted in the past by the SPLM for this purpose, he said. "It is not our policy to feed them... to starve them, yes," he added.

Charities operating in war-torn southern Sudan have called for the truce in order to allow food aid to reach people they say are starving in the region.

Mr Akec cited several examples when food aid had been diverted by the military after the SPLM had allowed humanitarian agencies safe passage.

The first was in May 1984, when food aid being moved to famine victims in the Yirol area in the Upper Nile region had been confiscated by the garrison there, he said.

The second occurred in September 1985, when the military governor in the same region intercepted and confiscated 13 aid deliveries destined for the town of Rumbek and sent by a Kenya-based company known as SIDI, he added.

On a third occasion, in February this year, he said nearly all of 26 barges flying the flag of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) delivered not food aid but tons of arms to Sudanese Government troops at Malakal.

The SPLM official added that the UN had since denied it had authorized any such operation. Under the circumstances, it would be self-defeating for the SPLM to accede to calls from international charities for a "food truce", even though the movement was committed to saving Sudanese lives, Mr Akec said.

He urged humanitarian organizations to instead channel all food aid, medical supplies and clothing through the Sudan Relief and Rehabiliation Association (SRRA), a relief agency set up by the SPLM.

All such aid could be sent through the SPLM's offices in Paris, London, Bonn and Nairobi, and would be guaranteed to reach afflicted people in southern Sudan, he said.

The rebel official also appealed for large quantities of medical supplies, saying his movement faced grave shortages of medicines of all kinds.

He said that in mid-1985, a sudden anthrax epidemic in the Pibor area of south Sudan had reduced the livestock population there to only one-tenth of normal, because the movement had been unable to obtain adequate medical supplies.

TUNISIA

Detainees Intend To Introduce Revolutionary Violence

LD171427 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 17 Jun (KUNA) — It was announced here today that Tunisian security men have arrested a group of four people who were trying to snatch a weapon from a security officer in the Tunisian capital.

The newspaper *AL-SABAH* said that the incident took place last Thursday at the junction of Mohamed V and El Hedi Chaker Avenues, which are considered to be among the main roads of the Tunisian capital.

A group composed of three persons managed on 31 May to seize the weapons of a security man who was guarding the Saudi cultural center taking a piston, a machine gun and 25 bullets.

Security officers recently arrested a group composed of several persons, including university students, who tried to rob a bank in Safaqis, situated south of the Tunisian capital, and a post office in the municipality of Bou Fishah which is near the coastal city of Susah. It also tried to snatch the weapon of a security man in the municipality of Chihia, near Safaqis.

The Tunisian weekly newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* reported that the members of the group have admitted that they intend to introduce revolutionary violence in Tunisia, and that they were trying to finance their operations by robbing banks and getting weapons by snatching them from security officers.

ETHIOPIA

Press Statement Issued on Soweto Uprising Anniversary

EA171952 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Ethiopia has reiterated its call upon all progressive, peace- and freedom-loving democratic forces of the world to give all-round support to the people of South Africa in their relentless struggle for the total eradication of the odious system of apartheid. The call was made yesterday in a press statement released in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising in which hundreds of school children were killed by the racist South African regime.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that as the world sadly observes the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising, the international community surely cannot fail to take note of the enormous challenge posed against it and numerous decisions by reimposition of the state of emergency by the Pretoria regime [sentence as heard]. He said the question now is how will the international community respond to this latest challenge when it is right now considering the imposition of sanctions against South Africa. He added that in connection with this, the world conference currently underway in Paris has a significant role to play in dismantling apartheid.

KENYA

SWAPO's Nujoma Holds Nairobi Press Conference

EA171958 Nairobi KNA in English 1555 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Nairobi, 17 June: The president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, has expressed thanks to the Government of Kenya and the ruling party KANU for the continued political, diplomatic and financial support it has given to SWAPO's independence struggle for Namibia. Addressing a press conference today at a Nairobi hotel, Mr Nujoma said he was on a diplomatic tour with a SWAPO delegation across Africa briefing heads of state on the development of the independence struggle in Namibia before the next Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in July.

Saying that the Botha regime has now extended a "Defense Act" of South Africa to Namibia which has caused South African troops to massacre hundreds of innocent Namibian citizens who included children, Mr Nujoma said that recently a new measure by the Botha regime called "District Security Act" has now been imposed in Namibia restricting free movement of both journalists and Namibians. He said the movement of people in Namibia is now controlled by South African troops and once a person was granted permission he must report to Army officials on reaching his destination.

Mr Nujoma said the South African defense units spread across Namibia have killed scores of doctors, teachers, preachers and children, but noted that SWAPO is hitting back and three weeks ago they show down [as received] several transport Army airplanes and a helicopter.

Mr Nujoma said that Namibian independence should not be conditional, adding that occupation [as received] of Cuban troops in Angola has nothing to do with Namibian independence since Angola was a sovereign state.

Touching on South Africa, Mr Nujoma said that economic sanctions against South Africa was the only peaceful and effective way of dismantling apartheid and that the Western strong allies of South Africa, who include United States of America, Britain and West Germany, should heed the universal outcry on the need to impose economic sanctions on South Africa which comply with the United Nations resolution for peaceful implementation for independence.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan: Clashes Kill 35 Government Soldiers

EA172012 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Somali National Movement [SNM] fighters of Tawakal unit have clashed with enemy forces near Ood Weyne in Togdheer region of northwest Somalia. In the course of the action, the enemy suffered casualties. The SNM fighters killed 35 enemy soldiers, captured 35 AK rifles, 12 (?RBB's), 8 RPG-7's, and destroyed 1 jeep belonging to Siad Barre's soldiers. The SNM suffered no casualties.

SNM fighters also captured a vehicle belonging to bandits in the service of the Mogadishu clique on the Aleibadei-Hargeysa Road on 14 June. The SNM fighters captured three enemy soldiers in the vehicle and killed three others. The SNM fighters suffered no casualties.

TANZANIA

Zanzibar Extends Territorial Waters

EA171101 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT

[Text] Zanzibar — The revolutionary government of Zanzibar has extended its territorial waters from 5 to 20 km. The minister of state and attorney general of the revolutionary government of Zanzibar, Ndugu Abubakar Khamis Bakari, said the extension would place the government of the isles in a better position to exercise authority over its territorial waters. He pointed out that although the law of the sea was a problem that had yet to be resolved, the extension still left a large area of the sea for international use.

UGANDA

Museveni Launches Economic Study Team

EA171328 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has officially launched the Uganda economic study team carried out under the auspices

of the International Development Research Center, IDRC. He said that the government would not accept ideological commitment to either the free market solution or a blind approach to blind [as heard] the team to the actual realities of this country, adding that either of these economic systems or paradigms may succeed or fail depending on the environmental factors. The team, he added, should therefore study the gross distortions and the market imperfections in the various sectors of the economy which may make market solutions unworkable and they should carefully identify the variables which affect the believers of economic agents in this country. [sentence as heard] He pointed out that the team, while devising solutions to the country's problems, they should be guided by our own social, political and economic realities rather than experiments based on known theories which might prove totally inapplicable in our context.

Further Details

EA171957 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The president, who was launching the study in Kampala today, stressed that there should be a rigorous and scientific evaluation of Uganda's problems on the likely impact of different policy choices. He urged them to identify the variables which affect the behavior of the economic agents of the country.

In your investigations, he said, we encourage you to consult freely and broadly with government officials, the business community and all men and women from all walks of life. The president said in the short run the main economic problems of the country include the high rate of inflation of more than 150 percent per annum, a critical shortage of essential commodities like soap, salt and clothing, and low productive capacity, especially in industrial sector, where capacity utilization of installed plants and equipment is below 20 percent.

Other problems are a critical shortage of foreign exchange in the light of the nation's rehabilitation and reconstruction requirements, a low government revenue base and heavy pressure on government spending and a huge domestic and foreign debt entailing heavy debt-servicing burdens.

He stressed that members of the NRM are nationalists whose commitment is to act in the interest of Uganda and to give Uganda every priority. But he made it clear that this does not mean exclusion of foreigners from Uganda's economic life. He said that NRM is keenly aware of the gaps which foreigners can fill in terms of entrepreneurial, marketing, and management skills, capital and foreign exchange as well as technological transfers. He reaffirmed the government's policy to encourage foreign enterprise to work in partnership with Ugandans to develop the country and to enhance the standards of living of the people.

He said Uganda needs a lot of foreign assistance in the various sectors of the economy if it is to succeed in its plans. He hoped the international community will respond positively and effectively to the government's call for assistance.

The Uganda economic study, which is being carried out under the auspices of a Canadian firm, the International Development Research Center, IDRC, is aimed at formulating short term macro-economic stabilization policies and long-term development of the country. The study is financially supported by the Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA, and experts on the team consist of Ugandans and foreigners.

GHANA

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat Arrives for 3-day Visit

AB171403 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Accra this morning to begin a 3-day visit to Ghana. He was met on arrival by a member of the PNDC, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu. The visit forms part of Mr 'Arafat's tour of some African countries. While in Ghana, the PLO leader will hold discussions on Afro-Arab cooperation and bilateral relations between Ghana and the PLO. He will also discuss the Middle East and the situation in South Africa with government officials.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr 'Arafat said the PLO is grateful for the support it gets from Ghana and other African nations on the Palestinian issue. He said his visit will be seen as an expression of the deep feeling of friendship the Palestinian people have toward the people of Ghana. Mr 'Arafat said although the imperialist forces are trying to use the state terrorism to frighten progressive forces, greater unity, steadfastness and perfect coordination on the part of the forces of progress will put an end to imperialist maneuvers. He said threats by international imperialism, led by the United States, should not be seen as signals of power. According to Mr 'Arafat, it rather shows that no one can stop the recurrence of history. He declared the PLO's total support for the liberation movements in southern Africa and the Frontline States.

Mr 'Arafat was accompanied by a delegation including his adviser on African affairs, Salman al-Harfi. Present at the airport were Captain Kojo Tsikata, P.V. Obeng, Ebo Tawiah, all PNDC members, secretaries of state and members of the diplomatic corps.

'Arafat Calls U.S. 'Aggressor'

AB172034 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, has said although the imperialist forces are trying to use state terrorism to frighten the progressive forces, greater unity, steadfastness, and perfect coordination on the part of the forces of progress would put an end to imperialist maneuvers. He described the United States as the real aggressor against the Palestinian people. This is because the Americans are using the Israelis to fulfill their dream of controlling the Middle East. According to Mr 'Arafat, the dream of the United States to smash the PLO has been defeated. He declared: The Americans thought they can eliminate the PLO. This resulted in the longest Arab-Israeli war. They realized that after 88 days that they can't. On negotiations for a Palestinian state, Mr 'Arafat repeated that he holds the gun in one hand and an olive branch in another. He expressed the PLO's total support for the liberation movements in southern Africa.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Four Accused of Coup Plot Die of 'Illness'

NC172056 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Bissau, June 17 (AFP) — Four people accused of taking part in an attempt to overthrow the government of the West African state of Guinea Bissau last November have died in prison "of illness," state prosecutor Joseph Turpin said here on Tuesday. Mr. Turpin, quoted by the Guinea-Bissau news agency ANG, also said the trial of all the surviving accused in the plot — which was unmasked on November 7 with the arrest of the country's second-in-command, Colonel Paulo Correia — opened here on June 5.

He named the dead prisoners as:

— Agostinho Gomes, who died on May 1, from what was said to be "heart trouble".

— Major Bengate Nabiate, a former member of the ruling Council of State and alternate politburu member in the ruling African Independence Party of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde. He was said to have died on February 12 from "long-term blood pressure problems, for which he was treated abroad several times, mainly in the Soviet Union."

— Fode Na Bitna, deceased on April 29 from a "clot on the lungs."

— Joao Zacarias Antonio Pereira, who succumbed on June 1 "to a long illness which suddenly worsened."

A fifth alleged plotter, Joao da Silva, former secretary of state for youth and sport, was shot dead by prison guards last November when he reportedly threatened them with an iron bar during an escape attempt.

Mr. Turpin said the bodies of the four prisoners who died recently would be returned to their next-of-kin for burial.

He added that two other suspects, Antonio Biacabye and Banhate N'Chaso, were in hospital, respectively suffering from high blood pressure and anaemia. They were in satisfactory condition, he added. The trial of the remaining accused opened on June 5 with a formal reading of charges. There was a second session on Monday, he said. Several senior officers, including Colonels Pedro Ramos and Mhasse Na Bera, former military police chief Major Tagme Na Wacthan and the former head of the president's civilian office, Binhanquerem Nachanda, are among the accused. There are seven judges, five of them members of the military, and the accused have full access to legal advice, Mr. Turpin said. He was unable to say when the verdict would be given.

The November 14 attempted coup was announced a month later by President Joao Bernardo Vieira, who said that the plotters had intended to blow him up in the central town of Bafata during a speech to mark the fifth anniversary of his own seizure of power.

ANGOLA

KUP Reports 97 MPLA Soldiers Killed 14 Jun

MB180712 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 18 June (KUP) — Ninety seven MPLA troops belonging to the 43d Brigade were killed in an attack carried out by UNITA forces near the source of the Luia river in northeastern Lunda Province, a military source reported yesterday. According to the source, the battle took place on 14 June. The UNITA forces also injured many MPLA soldiers, seized several secret documents on the FAPLA offensive in northeastern Angola near the border with Zaire, and captured large quanties of war materiel.

Says Spys Cripple Economy

MB170900 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 17 Jun (KUP) — Despite MPLA Government's constant launches of spy networks aimed at disrupting guerrilla activities, in fact clandestine operations are succeeding in crippling the economy, Huambo City correspondent said in a news dispatch recently.

The report says that government agents of DISA [State Security of Bureau] and MISE [Ministry of State Security] charged to detect UNITA urban guerrillas are given the now scarce foodstuffs, clothes and money in order to encourage them to carry out their work. The same agents are also given money and clothes to corrupt the hungry who loiter streets in the town to become agents by force. Since the beginning of the years, at least twenty-four of the spies have been captured by UNITA.

Over the past few months, several factories have closed down due to difficulties of transportation of raw materials and sabotaging of machine by workers. In one of the recent attacks by UNITA gurrillas, Huambo's Hotel Roma was destroyed, killing sixteeen foreigners which included Romanians, Cubans and Portuguese nationals. Meanwhile, thousands of captured villagers who MPLA wanted to isolate from UNITA have now swollen the ranks of destitute and unemployed and are now reported to have formed armed gangs engaged in robbery.

BOTSWANA

President's Office Statement on RSA 'Aggression'

MB171546 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 17Jun 86

[Text] Gaborone, June 17, SAPA — The office of the Botswana president has issued a statement condemning "the repeated acts of unprovoked aggression carried out by the Government of South Africa against Botswana and its citizens". The statement followed a raid on a house in Gaborone on Saturday [14 June] in which a woman, Miss Mmatsela Polokelo, 26, was killed and two other Batswanas injured.

Those injured included a 12-year-old girl who underwent emergency surgery to remove three bullets. The girl's condition was this morning said to be improving. The other person injured in the incident is Mr John Rantao, who is reported to be recovering well.

The Botswana statement said: "There is no doubt that this cold-blooded attack on unsuspecting Botswana citizens was carried out by the agents of the South African Government.

"The Government of Botswana strongly condemns the repeated acts of unprovoked aggression carried out by the Government of South Africa against Botswana and her citizens.

"These acts of aggression are particularly deplorable when considered against the background of Botswana's well-known policy of peaceful coexistence with South Africa, whose policy of apartheid she deeply detests."

Foreign Minister Chiepe Says RSA Behind Attack

MB161607 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 16 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Though the South Africans deny it, the Botswana Government claims there has been another commando raid on a house in Gaborone. A total of one person was killed in the attack last night and two others injured. On the line to Gaborone, Julian Marshall asked Foreign Minister Gaositwe Chiepe what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Chiepe] Soon after 0800, between 0815 and 0830, four men wearing balaclavas pushed their way into a house in which a family was, and shot ... [changes thought] started shooting at people inside. They killed one person who was a visitor and inJured a 12-year-old schoolgirl, — she is critical in hospital — and injured another person who was running out of the house. All these people are Botswana citizens. The house belongs to a Botswana citizen.

[Marshall] And ...
[Chiepe, interrupting] And then they disappeared into a vehicle which was waiting about 200 meters away from the house.

[Marshall] How were the attackers dressed?
[Chiepe] The only thing we've been told was that they had covered their faces. They wore balaclavas.

[Marshall] But what makes you so certain that South Africa was responsible?
[Chiepe] We ... [changes thought] Of course, I am sure it is the South Africans. They are accustomed to attacking without any reason whatsoever. In the past, they have attacked before scheduled meetings. This time they there wasn't even a scheduled meeting and no warning. [end recording]

LESOTHO

'Large Group' of South Africans Leaves for Harare

MB171915 Johannesburg Doemstic Service in English

900 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Our correspondent in Maseru reports that a large group of South Africans, including members of the ANC, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the Black Consciousness Movement, have left Maseru for Harare. He says that from there they will be resettled in Zambia, Kenya, and Tanzania. The group includes the former representative of the ANC in Lesotho, (Josetha Ndlovu).

SOUTH AFRICA

Government, Media Analyze State of Emergency

Nel Interviewed

MB171332 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel in Pretoria by Reek Robinson in Johannesburg on the "Network" program presented jointly with Ruda Landman — live]

[Text] [Landman] The state of emergency is 5 days old, and this is the evening of Soweto Day, the 10th anniversary of the 1976 unrest. To consider the present situation and the effect of the state of emergency, we invited Mr Louis Nel, deputy information minister, to our Pretoria studio.

[Robinson] Good evening, Mr Nel, and welcome to our Pretoria studio. Mr Nel, the general expectation in the country was that we would have a fair amount of problems today, but this does not seem to have happened. How would you sum up the situation?
[Nel] Up to this moment there have been very few incidents of unrest throughout the country, but many thousands of blacks did not report for work today. The figure for the stayaway differs from area to area, however. In certain areas, like Pretoria and Johannesburg, the figure is very high, more than 90 percent. In other areas it is much lower, 20 percent and less.

[Robinson] Would you say that those who stayed away were sending a political (?message) to the government by their action?
[Nel] Well, we know that Soweto Day is an important day but a public opinion poll was never conducted on how blacks feel about Soweto Day. I am convinced that many of those who stayed away today did so because they wanted to commemorate Soweto Day, but others stayed away because they were intimidated into staying away, because they were afraid that they would be attacked or assaulted. Others stayed away because they had no choice. Their employers had closed businesses for the day and therefore they were at home. It is also important to note that the stayaway figures differ from area to area and this stayaway percentage difference corresponds to the extent of intimidation found in each area. In other words, where there was less intimidation and where we know there was less intimidation the stayaway figure was less than in areas where intimidation was higher.

[Robinson] Have you received any reports of intimidation today?
[Nel] There were minor incidents of intimidation but not large-scale intimidation. We must remember that people stayed away because they feared what would happen to them. Intimidation had already taken place and that is why many of them did not report to work.

[Robinson] Mr Nel, according to government statements, in the past the ANC was expected today to begin a campaign of its so-called people's war. Is there any indication that the ANC — even to a lesser extent — has already successfully begun with such plans or not?
[Nel] That is correct that the ANC had said that a large-scale unrest campagin should begin in South Africa today, indeed a people's war, that they had decided to propagandize this day 16 June and have already done so throughout the world. They have indeed succeeded in arousing sympathy but one thing is certain and that is that they have not succeeded in their aim of beginning a revolutionary war today. Today was a relatively calm day. It is clear that these plans have backfired and I am sure that tonight there are going to be a few disappointed leaders in Lusaka.

[Robinson] But is it not possible that these plans could be implemented later?
[Nel] It is always possible, you are absolutely correct, but the government is fully prepared.
[Robinson] Mr Nel, notwithstanding the fact that the situation was reasonably calm, there were meetings abroad today among Western countries, for example in Europe, where sanctions against South Africa were being planned. Do you regard this in a serious light? Do you believe that sanctions could be imposed?
[Nel] Sanctions are always serious and there are already limited sanctions against South Africa. Further sanctions will be imposed on South Africa. We know the Western world is going to do it. The question is to what extent and how effective they will be, but one thing we must understand very clearly: If sanctions are imposed on South Africa and they are effective, then it will totally destroy the economies of Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana which are dependent to a great extent on South Africa for their existence. Sanctions would cause tremendous damage to the economies of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, and Malawi. Sooner or later, this realization will dawn on Western leaders, that sanctions cannot be applied totally but only to a certain extent. The Western world cannot afford this.

[Robinson] Is the government trying to make the Western world realize this?
[Nel] Very definitely. The message is being continuously conveyed to them and it is also being conveyed by our foreign missions to the Western countries. It is basically one of the motivations of the British prime minister, why she is opposed to sanctions. She says the effect of sanctions on the other blacks in southern African states must be carefully considered.

[Robinson] Mr Nel, one of the reasons put forward by government for the state of emergency being introduced was that reform cannot take place in a situation of instability. Must one deduce

from this that during the duration of the state of emergency no reform will take place?
[Nel] During the period of the state of emergency here will be more stability than before. The whole aim of the state of emergency is to create more stability, and if we look at the extensive planning by revolutionaries for today and realize to what extent those plans have misfired as a result of strong security force actions, then we realize to what extent the state of emergency has already contributed to stability in South Africa. Stability, as a result of this state of emergency's stricter conditions, stability, as a result of the application of the state of emergency, will allow the government to begin negotiation with recognized black leaders more quickly, thereby giving impetus to reform.

[Robinson] Mr Nel, there are othe people who say that government wants to show an iron fist with this state of emergency and nothing else.
[Nel] There should be doubt that it is a demonstration of force. We must remember that the ANC and its supporters have committed themselves to revolutionary violence. This is a violent threat. They want to overthrow the government with force. Therefore the iron fist is necessary in the circumstances, if we take into consideration that prominent members of the South African Communist Party have influential positions within the ANC leadership. It is clear that the government had to show an iron fist indeed. This was a show of force on the part of the government but a show of force with a purpose. We have shown force for the sake of peace.

[Robinson] Mr Nel, South Africa is going through a difficult period right now and the general feeling is that people are pessimistic. What is your view?
[Nel] Naturally we have problems and it is correct to say that the whole world is focusing attention on South Africa's problems, but we do not want to live with these problems forever. We are prepared to tackle these problems honestly and openly. We are prepared to do what is necessary to solve our problems. We know that excuses do not impress anyone. The state president and the government are dedicated to the nation and will always keep their promise.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr Nel, for joining us on "Network".
[Nel] Thank you.

BUSINESS DAY Ponders Restrictions

MB161739 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jun 86 p 4

[Column by Ken Owen]

[Text] South Africa is today a country without a free press, without the rule of law, without the full protection of the courts, and without the basic human rights to speak freely, to assemble, or to protest.

Whether it is also a country without a future the coming months will tell.

At least one of the emergency regulations, that which permits the minister of law and order to seize or close publications that in his opinion contain information deterimental to public order, takes SA across the line that separates authoritarian from totalitarian societies.

It imposes control on thought and knowledge.

Happily, the state of emergency is a temporary, abnormal condition. To cast doubt on that is, in terms of the emergency regulations issued last week, an offence punishable by a fine of up to R20 000 and/or 10 years imprisonment.

To undermine the confidence of the public that the emergency will end is to commit an offence.

Therefore, it is possibly illegal, if one correctly understands the deputy minister of information, Louis Nel, to apply to our situation such classical dicta as Lord Acton's — that power corrupts — if the implication is that emergency powers might become an end in themselves.

Similarly, it may well be an offence to compare this state of emergency with the state of emergency declared by Ian Smith in Rhodesia in 1965, which emergency still exists after 21 years. No such comparison is possible.

While the emergency lasts, however long or short the period, it is an offence to incite any person to resist or oppose the government or any official "in connection with" measures adopted in terms of the emergency regulations.

The language, like much of the language of the emergency regulations, is unclear, but it appears to mean that officials must be obeyed if they act within the regulations.

In terms of these regulations, people may be arrested without warrant, detained without trial, held incommunicado and interrogated. It is an offence to identify such a person without permission. If another Steve Biko or Neil Aggett were to be detained today, his fate might never be known.

The police may, under the regulations, order people to leave places or to stay in them, close any business or factory, put people under house arrest, forbid them to drive cars or ride buses. They can enter any premises and search or seize vehicles, aircraft, vessels, objects or receptacles.

To take, without permission, pictures of the security forces in their efforts to maintain public order is an offence, and the police may issue orders forbidding the dissemination of news or comment about the conduct of any policeman or soldier in mantaining public order or ending the emergency.

It is an offence, unless permission is obtained, to make a drawing of a riot, to take a picture of damaged property, to make a sound recording of the killing of any person, or to photograph a strike or boycott. It is similarly an offence to publish a picture of riot damage that occurred before the state of emergency.

Parliamentary privilege survives, as does the privilege of the courts, where, in at least one recent case, a video recording has been produced as evidence of wrongful behaviour by the police.

As a result, it will be possible to report court proceedings freely, but there may be less photographic or recorded evidence before the court.

The regulations forbid publication of subversive statements but, judging from comments made by Nel, it may be possible to publish subversive statements made by President Reagan or Margaret Thatcher or even Dr David Owen without being prosecuted.

But this is by way of grace and favour, and a subversive statement that might be made by Rev Jesse Jackson (a "rabble-rouser"), or the *GUARDIAN*, or Bishop Desmond Tutu or Ds [Reverend] Nico Smith or Ds Johan Heyns, would bring punishment. Each of these examples has been specifically raised in discussion and judged to be illegal.

Therefore, a call for sanctions by Thatcher (which would have serious consequences in undermining public morale) would, it appears, be a publishable subversive statement; the same call by an obscure local cleric whose indignation got the better of him would, if published, be a serious, punishable offence.

Newspapers are greatly at risk. They may be closed down by the minister for publishing anything that, in his opinion, constitutes a subversive statement. If the minister is wrong, he is indemnified by the regulation against any court action for damages that may be suffered by the newspaper. What is a subversive statement? The regulations contain a definition of a subversive statement which, according to Nel, is intended to be very wide. It is not an easy definition to understand, and some newspaper editors find it quite impossible to understand.

It is important for newspaper to recognise subversive statements, but not easy. A cartoon may be a subversive statement. So may a lithograph or a sound recording or a girlie magazine.

The regulations do give some pointers. A statement is subversive if it promotes the objects of an unlawful organisation. Hence it becomes important to know the objects of unlawful organisations.

Since it is not among the objects of the ANC to have itself unbanned, a statement calling for the unbanning of the ANC would appear not to be subversive.

It would also be possible to call for the release of Nelson Mandela on the grounds that the ANC did not want him released, but if the ANC did seek his release it would no longer be possible to say so.

A subversive statement is also one which incites people to take part in an unlawful strike, or any boycott (lawful or unlawful), or any unlawful demonstration or protest or gathering or civil disobedience.

The pitfalls in interpreting these provisions are many. One offical view, not binding, is that criticism is permissible, but criticism which aims to persuade somebody to do something is incitement. Stayaways are boycotts, but to stay away from work, for example, is not necessarily a boycott.

These regulations, according to Nel, are intended to be wide but not so wide as to prevent newspapers from informing the public about what is happening, nor are they intended to put before the public only information emanating from government itself.

To assist newspapers to publish the news, the Information Department will hold one, or more likely two, news conferences a day. The police have been forbidden to make any statements.

Already the Information Department is having difficulty in dealing with the volume of requests for verification of information, and newspapers have been asked not to flood it with queries based on mere rumour.

In any event, the Department will not identify detainees. Some comfort may be had from the assurance that it is not a breach of the regulations to say that a person is not in detention.

The first comment to be made about this situation is the obvious one, officially conceded, that while these regulations are in force no normal democratic life can exist.

The second is that, in classical political theory, the longer they exist, the greater will be the temptation to make them permanent.

The theory holds that citizens deprived of access to the courts, and of habeas corpus, tend to lose respect for the administration of justice and to seek redress elsewhere, sometimes in "people's courts".

Deprived of the means of free expression, they tend to daub opinions on walls, or circulate their views in underground publications, in what the Soviets call Samisdat.

Deprived of the right of assembly, they tend to turn to conspiracy, and deprived of a sense that just rule is achievable by peaceful means, they tend to construct justifications for violence or to appeal to external allies.

These, however, are long-term political dangers. None of them has so far happened. If they do, it will be an offence to say so. At that point, presumably, the abnormal will have become the norm.

Opposition Leaders Speak Against Emergency

Tambo: Possible Massacres

LD1715v6 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The African National Congress, the ANC, considers the national strike [in South Africa 16 June] has been a great success in spite of the government's efforts to make it fail. ANC President Oliver Tambo, in Paris for the United Nations conference on sanctions against the Pretoria regime, believes that massacres might moreover have been carried out; he is in the process of attempting to verify his information. Oliver Tambo in any event is one of the stars of the Paris meeting taking place at the UNESCO headquarters, where we join Carmen Baader:

[Baader] The delegates stood and lengthily applauded the uncon-

tested star of the conference. Oliver Tambo had prepared a sober speech for the occasion, but one which was extremely accusing toward Pretoria and its allies. He showed himself to be a diplomat, weighing up the exact significance of each word, of each inflection. It is certain that victory is approaching but when and at what price? The ANC president posed this question directly, stating immediately afterward that the reply was in the hands of the international community. Oliver Tambo very rapidly went into a higher gear and set down his own certainties: it is unquestionable that the (?consensus) is irreversible. One of the tangible proofs advanced for this by the ANC leader is yesterday's strike, the greatest strike ever known in the country's history, he went on to say. Convinced that the violence can only increase, Oliver Tambo then stated simply: We have learned to look the facts in the face; we must be ready for the necessary sacrifice.

Well, how have we come to this? How have we reached this point of no return? The president of the ANC replied: We wished, hoped, to liberate the country from tyranny by peaceful means, including by negotiation, but that was not possible. The logical conclusion is that the struggle is going to intensify.

There was a scarely noticeable pause in the speech, which was used to advantage by Oliver Tambo the better to point an accusing finger at those who support a regime that stands in the way of democracy. There is still time to help the black South Africans, he stated, but only comprehensive support to the ANC and the other liberation movements from the Western countries will have any effect. The struggle is inseparable from sanctions, which are essential.

Suzman: Regime Has Not Learned

MB161458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excepts] Cape Town, June 16, SAPA — Unrest and violence would not be dispelled by tough security measures, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today. She and the leader of the Progessive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, addressed a "citizens rally" in the Cape Town City Hall.

"It is clear the government has learnt nothing from experience," Mrs Suzman said. She recounted her experience of having "ringside seat at every similar occasion to the one inflicted on South Africa at present." She was in Parliament at the time of the Sharpeville tragedy when 69 people died and 178 were wounded by police during a pass law demonstration.

"Right now in Parliament, 26 years later, we are abolishing the pass laws and Nationalist speakers are telling us what a mistake it was ever to have imposed then." This time the regulations were even more ferocious than those applied last time, she said. The indemnity clause which indemnified any official against criminal or civil proceedings, was broadened to include such actions already instituted. Restrictions on the media were considerably tightened. "The result will be rumours unlimited and so we have come the full circle with the declaration of the third state of emergency."

It was clear the government had not learned from experience. "The key to stability and peace lies in socio-economic conditions that are acceptable to the majority of our citizens and the exercise of political rights by all those citizens is the only way to determine whether socio-economic conditions are in fact acceptable," Mrs Suzman said.

Comments on 180-Day Detention

MB161645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 16, SAPA — The wording of the Internal Security Amendment Bill implied that a person could be re-arrested after completing a 180-day terms of detention under the measure, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) said today. Moving that the House go into committee on the bill, she said that under a previous 90-day detention clause people had been held for up to two years. There was no point in limiting detention to 180 days if the object was not to ensure that no one was held longer than that without being brought to trial.

Mrs Suzman said she was proposing the House go into committee because there had been no discussions in the standing committee on proposed amendments to the bill. The minister had given an assurance that matters dealt with in the amendments would be included in the regulations for detainees issued by the minister of justice. Among these were that a detainees next-of-kin would be informed when he was detained and where he was held.

However, Mrs Suzman said, she had "doubts about that". She had proposed that people detained without trial under the 180-day clause be given the same treatment as awaiting-trial prisoners, which was very different to that under the old Section 50 14-day detention clause or under the emergency regulations "last time around". "Will the minister not be prepared to see this done for a person who can be held for up to six months?"

The bill, Mrs Suzman said, would be a permanent feature of South African law. "When the state of emergency is lifted it will still be on the statute book."

Emergency Helping Rebels

MB171305 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jun 86 p 4

[Report by Simon Barber in Washington]

[Text] As this is written on Thursday evening there is a distinct cracking noise emanating from the State Department. It is more than Dr Chester Crocker and his men snapping their pencils in frustration. It is the sound of a cherished belief - that punitive economic sanctions against SA are counter-productive, possibly even dangerous - finally beginning to disintegrate.

The belief is decaying not because it is untrue, but because circumstances no longer permit it to be held. State President Botha, acting from a wisdom so deep that only he can fathom it, may finally have blown away not his own feet — for they have

long been mutilated stumps - but the legs of anyone who hoped he and his government might one day let reason prevail in his benighted country.

By the account of its own officials, the Reagan administration feared the worst for June 16. Yet the worst turned out to be not bad enough. A last tattered vestige of optimism prevented anyone here from thing that the State of Emergency would be reimposed on such a grand, nationwide scale.

When the first hints that this was going to happen started filtering in last Wednesday, there was genuine surprise at the State Department. And then as the round-up began, angry, impotent despair. Botha, in the view of those who make U.S. policy, has cried "havoc"; in a manner entirely appropriate to the speech from Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* from which that cliche is drawn.

One thinks in particular of Mark Anthony's immortal prophecy: "Blood and destruction shall be so in use/and dreadful objects so familiar/that mothers shall but smile when they behold/their infants quartered with hands of war." The Reagan administration remains convinced that the withdrawal of U.S. capital and investment and embargoes on trade with SA will hasten the fulfilment of that prophecy.

But Botha is giving it no choice. Indeed, he has made clear that he fully expects the West to take such actions, and that he does not mind. As he told Parliament (and any American watching his speech live on the Cable News Network): "The implications and the price ... have been taken into account." In fact, he almost dared his international audience to go ahead and make his day as he sneered: "The call for sanctions presently heard in the United States of America is a cynical political move to buy black votes ..."

This might have been true of a few politicians early last year, but perhaps Botha has yet to learn of the Bill of Rights or the Constitution or the fact the Americans have certain, rather deeply held, ideals - among them equality before the law and the right to vote. He might also consider that "buying" black votes is not, in America, necessarily an act of cynicism.

But then, Botha has lately made a habit of insulting the U.S. and its government - pretending, for example, that U.S. air strikes on Libya and SA raids on its neighbours are one and the same. This is the sort of odious selfrighteous comparison that is made by Radio Moscow.

The problem, as he evidently sees it, is that the outside world does not understand. One wonders, after listening to his speech, whether he himself does. From this distance, certainly, his logic fails to make any sense.

The vast majority of black SA, he argued to Parliament and the world, was peaceable, moderate and terrorised by revolutionary communist-inspired "necklace" artists: it had to be protected in order to be allowed to evolve, sorry, enjoy the benefits of evolutionary change.

Now even if one accepts that evolutionary change is genuinely under way, and that this vast complacent majority in fact exists, one still has to question whether the security apparatus is providing the kind of protection the posited majority craves.

The protection Botha is so generously offering is, shall we say, just a trifle indiscriminant. Paradoxically, and as Botha ought to know full well from reading his revelatory captured SA Communist Party (SAPC) [as published] document, the only people who really seem to want the good services of the army and police are the "comrades," whose agenda needs all the white barbarity it can get.

The security forces are the oxygen in whose absence the fire the "comrades" are successfully stoking cannot properly burn. Without it, the "comrades" would find recruitment and the stimulation of riots considerably tougher.

Furthermore, the evisceration and torching of fellow blacks would not have half the impact on the "liberal bourgeoisie" that it now has, because it would be far harder to pin directly on the apartheid regime.

The truth which Botha so resolutely refuses to understand - even when it is staring him in the face in the document he is using to justifly his folly - is that by imposing the new State of Emergency he is doing everything the revolutionaries could ever ask of him. No amount of repression can ever control them because they feed on it.

'Outdoing' the Kremlin

MB170651 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2216 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 16, SAPA — There was probably less freedom in South Africa today than in communist Russia, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said today. Speaking in second reading debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill, he said government MP's who doubted this should scrutinise the emergency regulations, compare them with what was happening behind the Iron Curtain and then decide which was more contemptuous of individual freedom.

For the vast majority of South Africans, what the state president had on Friday implied would be the consequences of a communist takeover were already reality in this country — but in the name of the National Party government. People commonly associated things like contempt for the rights of individuals, their arbitrary removal from society and the muzzling of the press with a communist regime. "But these things are what's happening now," he said.

Mr Swart said the government was "outdoing the gentlemen of the Kremlin". "This is the state to which this government has reduced the country through its denial of meaningful rights to people." He said the PFP wished to express its horror at the car bomb blast in Durban at the weekend and to record its sympathy for the families of those who had lost their lives and for those who had suffered injury. This sort of tragedy was more and more becoming a part of everyday life in South Africa.

It was the result of a building-up of resentment and hostility created by government attitudes and policies over decades. Legislation such as the bill would in no way better the situation. It gave the police "frightening" power to limit people's democratic freedoms. It was "a further ghastly chapter in the nightmare of events that are striking at the very root of our existence as a Western civilisation". No one would have much faith in any assurances the minsiter might give on the treatment of detainees.

Further Reportage of Results of Emergency, Stayaway

Press Tours Soweto

MB171513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 17, SAPA — Local and foreign newsmen were taken on a tour of Soweto today by the Bureau for Information. No unrest was observed from behind the two mesh-protected police buses in which the journalists were driven around. Residents walking around the streets looked at the passing buses impassively. No black power salutes were given or slogans shouted.

The group of 20 newsmen had been flown to Protea police station in two Puma helicopters from Swartkop air base near Pretoria. The tour included Rockville, Diepkloof, Orlando, Orlando West, Dube, Mofolo village — an area of shacks — and White City. Police accompanied the reporters in the buses, which did not make any stops. TV crews shot the stark difference in appearance between the brownish Soweto and the lush northern suburbs of Johannesburg as the helicopters flew over these areas.

Natal Schools Report

MB171536 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Natal's education authorities have accused white parents of using June 16th as a bonus school holiday. According to reports, some Natal Schools had a 50 percent stayaway, while others reported about a third of their pupils were not at school. Education authorities are said to have called for reports explaining the stayaway, and is implied that action may be taken against teachers who did not report for work.

East London Reports

MB171032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0042 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] East London, June 7, SAPA — There was an estimated 95 percent stayaway from work in East London today, the secretary for the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jock Allison, said. The president of the Border Chamber of industries, Mr John Rrick, said he could not comment as he had not been in touch with other industrialists.

The South African Transport Service ran as scheduled today although trains were empty, the regional manager of the eastern Cape region, Mr Louis du Toit, said. The area manager of the northern division of the CTC Bus Company, Mr G.J. van den Heever, said a bus had been stoned in Zwelitsha and many buses were not filled to capacity. He said that about 45 percent of the employees showed up for work and 30 trips were cut from the normal schedule.

The area manager of the southern division (Mdantsane, Duncan Village and East London), Mr D. Odendaal, said the demand was down and this morning only 25 of the 231 buses normally used for peak service operated with a half-load average capacity. More than 90 percent of the staff had turned up for work.

Mdantsane was reported to be quiet today. Shops were closed but the Magistrates Courts were open, although all cases were postponed and the courts closed earlier than ususal.

Cape Town Reports

MB171022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2307 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 16, SAPA — In Cape Town 37 percent of workers did not report for work today, according to a spokesman from the Labour Monitoring Group of the Sociology Department at the University of Cape Town. According to the spokeswoman 78 percent of "African" workers did not report for work and 26 percent of "coloured" workers. The sector hardest hit by the stayaway was the construction industry where a 64 percent absenteeism was reported. Thirty-four percent of workers stayed away in the manufacturing sector and 39 percent in retail, commerce and catering.

The statistics were tabulated from a sample of 76 firms employing 43,300 "African", 23,800 "coloured" and 5,500 "African" [as received] workers. She said that in the areas where Congress of South African Trade Unions organised the stayaway it was relatively high at 34 percent.

Managers were over-all sympathetic and none of the employers interviewed dismissed workers who did not report for work. She said 89 percent of employers adopted a "no pay, no panalty" attitude and 47 percent of employers felt that workers had the right to a paid holiday on June 16.

PE Stayaway 'Complete'

MB170917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0107 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, June 17, SAPA — A survey conducted by the Industrial Relations Unit at the University of Port Elizabeth today showed that the stayaway by African Workers in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage was complete. Port Elizabeth respondents canvassed in the survey reported a 100 per cent stayaway by their workforce, while 98.5 per cent of Uitenhage's workforce stayed at home.

The eight-man labour monitoring group found in their telephonic survey of 90 firms in the area that for coloured people the stayaway was 34 per cent effective in Port Elizabeth and 71 per cent in Uitenhage. They further found that stayaways were

strongest where COSATU (The Congress of South African Trade Unions) played an organizational role.

A total of 83 percent of the management sample surveyed had adopted the "no work, no pay" strategy, whereas 9 percent had treated it as paid holiday and others were still thinking about it. No one admitted to having dismissed any workers. Asked what they thought had kept workers away today 54 percent of management felt it was intimidation, 35 percent cited solidarity and the remaining 22 percent said it had been a combination of the two.

No buses ran from Port Elizabeth's townships, hardly anyone left the townships, and no township telephones (including those of the Dora Nginza hospital in New Brighton) were functioning until late this afternoon.

Mr Carl Coetzer, managing director of PE [Port Elizabeth] tramways, said today the company provided a bus service where it was needed, and because no one was coming out of the township, buses were not running from there. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the post office in Port Elizabeth said the telephone division had experienced "technical problems". Contact was made with township residents at about 4:45 this afternoon.

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth municipality, the largest employer of Africans in the city, said no labourers had turned up for work, but essential services were functioning. All the major chain stores in the city were affected.

The district manager for OK Bazaars, Mr Maurice Hardwich, said today the stayaway as it affected his company had been "so to say, 100 percent." However, operations had not been affected, he said. Although some coloured staff had not arrived for work in Uitenhage, all had turned up in Port Elizabeth. "We have contingency plans like the re-shuffling of workers and in some cases a minimal amount of casual workers have been employed. We have been talking to the shop stewards and there are strong indications that the stayaway will only last one day," Mr Hardwich said.

Pick N Pay outlets in the eastern Cape were "operating normally" today although the majority of African workers did not report for duty, a spokesman said.

'Ghostly Silence'

MB171018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 16, SAPA — A ghostly silence fell over many Cape Flats townships this morning as tyres burnt in minor incidents in Woodstock, Mitchells Plain and Bonteheuwel. Early morning motorists on the eastern boulevard were alarmed to see flames curl from a Woodstock pedestrian bridge where tyres burnt briefly before being extinguished.

Three people were injured in separate stonings of buses. Buses transporting workers along Klipfontein Raod were stoned early in the morning, and Cape Town journalists on the bus reported two people injured. An unidentified man was sligthly injured when a bus was stoned in Cornflower Street, Bridgetown, at about 7:10pm, and windows of other buses were broken in stone-throwing incidents in Athlone and Mitchells Plain.

Streets were deserted and shops locked up in Athlone Central Belgravia and Thornton Raods (Athlone), Rylands, Mountview, hanover Park, Manenberg, Bonteheuwel, Valhalla Park, Elsies River and Mitchells Plain.

The peninsula's black townships were reported by workers to be quiet but "very tense."

A spokesman for city tramways confirmed bus stonings in Mitchells Plain and Athlone but described damage as being "to windows only." A cafe was open in Mountview, a Fish and Chips Shop in Manenberg, and in Elsies River a cafe and a bakery were open.

Most of the closed shops had signs in the windows which said: "We will be closed on June 16," or "We will close on Soweto Day, June 16." Very few people were on the streets in any of the areas, and in Bonteheuwel, the remains of a burning tyre barricade were seen smouldering.

Press Restrictions Enforced, Expanded

Apply to Homelands

MB180642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0346 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — Publishing news on the actions of the police forces of the "self-governing territories" has been outlawed. This is one of several implications of a proclamation made by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, published in the Government Gazette in Pretoria yesterday.

The meaning of the term "force" has been widened to include a police force of a "self-governing territory" and the SA Police acting under the "control" of the governments of these territories. The application of the term "subversive statement" was also made to apply to statements appertaining to the governments of self-governing territories within South Africa.

It would therefore now be illegal to "incite" resistance or opposition to these governments or their officials. Section 10 of Regulation 3, which provides for the barring of access to detainees or information regarding them, was modified to make the governments of self-governing territories privy to such information. It was also proclaimed yesterday that the orders which the commissioner of police may issue in terms of Regulation 7 May, "where applicable" be published in the "official gazette" of a self-governing territory. The commissioner has already used the extensive provisions of Regulation 7 to ban news coverage of the actions of the security forces and to bar journalists from unrest areas.

Possibly some orders issued in terms of this regulation may not be published. The Bureau for Information failed to provide clarity on this yesterday, and has repeatedly stated that it would not interpret the regulations for the media. The media have not

yet been supplied with substantial information regarding the state of affairs, the possible existence, and repercussions of states of emergency in the "self-governing territories."

It is generally difficult to obtain information from their governments, while the inclusion of their police forces in the term "forces" precludes much news coverage of those regions.

Mr Botha also yesterday proclaimed a provision as to how copies of the *WEEKLY MAIL* and Sowetan newspapers which had been seized last Friday may be disposed of. These "shall be dealt with in accordance with directions issued from time to time, either generally or with reference to any particular case, by the minister (of law and order) or a person authorised thereto by him," the amended Regulation 11 states.

The governments of self-governing territories are also now included under the "limitation of liability" provisions afforded by Regulation 16, indemnifying them from certain criminal and civil proceedings, according to the proclamation.

Restrictions on SOWETAN

MB171155 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 17, SAPA — Reporters from the *SOWETAN* newspaper were today prevented from covering a sports story in Soweto because of the emergency regulations. The paper's news editor, Mr Thami Mazwai, told SAPA a team of sports reporters wanted to interview a sports personality in the township. A woman reporter with them who wanted to do a report on launderettes, now sprouting around shopping complexes in the township, was also unable to do her story. The commissioner of police issued an order yesterday, preventing journalists from being in a black residential area for the purpose of reporting.

Winnie Mandela Interviewed on Sanctions, Soweto Day

PA180311 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Radio Havana Cuba has been granted a telephone interview with Winnie Mandela, the wife of the South African leader Nelson Mandela, who has been in jail for almost a quarter of a century. Today, we offer you an excerpt of that interview in which Winnie Mandela first gives her opinion as to whether or not a total commercial embargo against South Africa would help to end with apartheid.

[Begin Mandela recording; in English with superimposed Spanish translation] Undoubtedly, that is the sole peaceful door that is open for us.

From the beginning, we were a peaceful people. Up until the sixties the African National Congress had not revolted against its oppressors. Up to that time, we, the blacks, tolerated the racism that existed in the country. We tolerated the worst insult that a human being can endure, the insult to human dignity, one of the most basic violations of human rights.

But it is obvious that the regime was not willing to change that policy. However, it is also obvious that we could not bear the humiliation of living oppressed by the racist minority any longer. Therefore, we decided to take the unavoidable road of the armed struggle. We decided not to turn the other cheek. We have been abused too much throughout these years. The government not only attacked individuals, it also literally occupied our towns and unleashed a terrible violence never known before in the world.

We do not see any choice for a peaceful solution other than the application of measures which strangle the regime economically and isolate it completely. Let the foreign companies not be an obstacle in our struggle. Let them not finance the floodshed. Let them not finance the armament with which the regime kills us each day. Each time that we bury one of our dead, each time we pick up our brothers fallen on the streets, we know that the main allies of the bloodshed are the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

I do not think that at this point, there is a better choice than the economic sanctions against the regime, but they should all be compulsory. In that way, the racist minority will be forced to kneel down. The drop of the rand, the national currency was a telling lesson for our oppressors. For the first time, we saw the white South Africans react against the country's oppression, simply because their pockets were also affected. [end recording]

Finally, we asked Winnie Mandela about the 10th anniversary of the barbarity against the children in Soweto, commemorated at the time the struggle is strengthening. Specifically, we asked her about the meaning of the international solidarity movement for the South African people.

[Begin Mandela in English with superimposed Spanish translation] If we had not had the brotherly and solidaristic support of all of mankind, I think that the immorality of the racist regime would have hardly been known. One of the main reasons for continuing our struggle against apartheid is that we know that the most conscientious part of the international community is on our side. [end recording]

President Botha Discusses Cabinet Committee on Blacks

MB171341 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The special cabinet committee to consider the position of blacks outside the national states would not be dismantled when the proposed statutory council for blacks was established, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Replying to a question from Prof Nic Olivier (PFP Nominated) he said the committee, appointed in February 1983, was still in existence. It was chaired by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and included among its members the ministers of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee and of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

It discussed a wide range of subjects including legislation that was before Parliament or still had to be tabled, as well as various administrative matters. Only one person had withdrawn from the council since its inception. This was Dr Piet Koornhof, now chairman of the President's Council.

Du Plessis Says Emergency Has 'Stabilizing' Effect

MB171227 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1336 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The state of emergency had already begun to have a stabilising effect on economic and financial terrain, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today. Moving the third reading of the budget, he said the "new set of circumstances" brought about the emergency would have an effect on the economy and handling of economic and financial question "for some time."

The imposition of the state of emergency had been a "well-calculated action". The government had acted responsibly and considered all the options and consequences of the action which, "according to all indications, has already started to exercise a stabilising effect on economic and financial terrain."

Apart from the state of emergency, Mr du Plessis said, the country still had to deal with the debt standstill, the threat of economic sanctions and boycotts, a period of low or even negative economic growth and an apparent lack of confidence among businessmen, industrialists and even consumers. "It is clearly not a situation that can be changed overnight by magical formulae or single announcements, but it also doesn't help to sit like Job on the ash heap.

"Our problems can only be successfully combatted by a country and its people who do not lose courage in the face of such onslaughts, but who put the shoulder to the wheel; in fact, people who do not allow themselves to be misled by false rumours and ill-intended and depressing talk, but who are prepared to face reality and do what can be done to help themselves and their country, no matter how modest their contribution. It is time to actively promote progress on every possible front."

Everything possible had to be done in the economic field to promote confidence and normality. "It is not our actions as such but our demonstrated will to govern and develop according to our own nature which will defeat the plans of our opponents." Mr du Plessis said.

Encouraged by Rise in Rand

MB161355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 16 June 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 16, SAPA — The rise in the value of the rand this afternoon was an encouraging sign, Mr Barend du Plessis, minister of finance, said in the House today. Replying to the second reading debate on the Income Tax Amendment Bill, he said he had received a telexed message that the rand had been gaining ground and responding well at 39.5 U.S. cents at 1:30 pm. The financial rand was also in demand, reflecting investment interest by investors overseas, he said.

He had no doubt South Africa would become a "very attractive investment country" once there was a stable and satisfied society. Replying to a point raised by the chairman of the House's Ministers Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Mr du Plessis said the question of special tax relief for taxpayers sponsoring activities furthering religion was being attended to.

Speaking in the debate earleir, Mr Rajbansi said Indians had always placed great emphasis on religious training and taxpayers helping to make this possible should be considered for tax releif.

King Goodwill Assails ANC, UDF, COSATU 'Inroads'

MB161359 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] King Goodwill Zwelithin of the Zulus says any further inroads into the dignity of the Zulu nation by the ANC mission in exile, by the United Democratic Front [UDF], and the Council of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] would not be tolerated. Addressing the Zulu nation in Durban, the king reminded his people that they were the largest population group in South Africa, and that they had a voice that had to be heard. He said there appeared to be a campaign against the Zulu nation.

King Goodwill said he did not normally enter into political wrangles, but when new political organizations emerged and propagated values that were total anath-ma to Zulu pride and culture, he had to speak out as a king.

He said his family had ties with the old ANC for decades, and for years he said nothing about those who had fled the country to do what their consciences told them. But, he said, when they (cut across) borders to turn Zulus against each other, the whole Zulu nation cried out at the hideous things being done. Had the UDF, COSATU, and the ANC mission in exile worked for black unity and propagated their view openly, he would not have condemned them.

King Goodwill said the employment of violence in politics was polarizing South Africa, alienating blacks from whites and undermining the final national effort that South Afrians, black and white, Indian and colored, would have to make to banish poverty, disease, and ignorance. The king said that any further inroads into the dignity of the Zulu nation by the ANC mission in exile,by the UDF, or by COSATU, would not be tolerated.

Three Germans, CBS Cameraman Deported; One Waiting

MB180631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0615 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — Three West Germans — a priest, a theology student and a tourist — as well as a Dutch TV journalist, Mr Wim de Vos, were yesterday deported after 11th hour court bids failed to gain them an extension of time in South Africa.

A fifth man who was due to be deported, school teacher Mr Eckaard Krallmann, was still in the transit lounge at Jan Smuts Airport late last night after judgement was reserved in his Supreme Court application. It is expected tomorrow. Earlier, Mr Krallmann was arrested in the corridors of the Johannesburg Supreme Court and taken to the airport.

The other West German nationals deported were Catholic Father Theobald Kneifel, a lecturer at the St Josephs Seminary at Cedara near Pietermaritzburg, Mr Heinz Alex Bernhard Ernst, a student at the seminary and a tourist, Mr Walter Hattig.

The deported journalist, CBS cameraman and Dutch national Mr de Vos, has lived in South Africa for the past 11 years. Mr De Vos is married to a South African citizen and has three children. He was whisked to Jan Smuts Airport after his urgent application to the Johannesburg Supreme court for an extension of time was dismissed. A large crowd of local and foreign newsmen were at the airport to greet him. The applauded him as he disappeared into the international departures lounge, barely half an hour before his flight was due to leave for London.

Mr Theobald Kneifel and Mr Ernst also brought urgent applications in the Natal Supreme Court after receiving orders to leave South Africa. The applications failed and they left the country on the same flight as Mr De Vos.

A Johannesburg Catholic priest, who was at the airport to greet Mr Kneifel, said the two men had apparently been given less than 24 hours to get out of the country. Mr Kneifel had been in detention from Thursday until 1:50 pm yesterday, when he was told that he had until midnight to leave South Africa. Mr Kneifel has been in South Africa for 12 years. He has never been detained before. The subject he taught at the seminary was philosophy.

"He was a very capable man," his Johannesburg collegue said. "He was very outspoken on liberation theology. "He said detention was a very salutary experience — good for everybody."

The four West German nationals ordered to leave South Africa by midnight last night had allegedly been "engaged in activities which warranted their detention by the authtorities" in terms of the country's laws, according to a statement released by the department of foreign affairs in Cape Town last night. Earlier the West German Government had protested against their detentions.

Information Bureau Defends Treatment of Detainees

MB171653 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The director of internal media of the Bureau for Information in Pretoria, Mr Leon Mellet, says the prisons service is satisfied that everyone being held under the emergency regulations is being treated in a responsible and professional manner. He says there are adequate internal channels through which they can voice complaints and make requests. Mr Mellet told a news conference that judges had free access to any prison, and could contact and talk to any prisoner or detainee being held under the emergency measures.

Identification Bill Likely To Pass Easily

MB171152 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The new South African Identification Bill seems likely to have an easy passage through Parliament. Progressive Federal Party spokesman Peter Soal says, although the party is opposed in principle to the taking of fingerprints, he says having the racial digits removed from the new-look identification document is an (?advantage). Mr Soal has added that the South African police will no longer have the power to demand that anyone produce their identity document and his party considers this of significant improvement. A representative of the Indian National People's Party, Mr Boetie Abramjee, says he sees nothing wrong with fingerprints being taken for identification purposes and the colored Labor Party has indicated that it too has no objection to the bill.

House of Representatives Rejects Security Bills

MB171809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1808 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Representatives June 17, SAPA — The House of Representatives today rejected the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill. The bills which would had provided for the declaration of unrest areas and would have increased the period of detention without trial from 90 days to 180 days were rejected by the House of Delegates yesterday. The bills now go back to the state president who may refer them to the President's Council.

Speaking in the debate, the chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Allan Hendrickse, said there had been no question of the Labour Party using delaying tactics in dealing with the bills. The House had sent the bills back to the standing committee because the National Party government had initially shown a willingness to compromise.

It later became clear that the minister of law and order was no longer willing to give any assurances or guarantees and a certain "hard-heartedness" became evident. The Labour Party had reached a point where it had no option but to reject the bill outright.

Replying to the debate, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said neither he nor any representative of the government had been told to adopt an uncompromising attitude in the consideration of the bills. "We bent over backwards to accommodate the views of everyone. However it became obvious that no progress was being made and a decision would have to be taken on the desirability of the bill."

He said that when consensus could not be reached on the desirability of the bill, any discussion about amendments became superfluous. He denied he had withdrawn the amendments He had agreed to at the first meeting of the standing committee and said that in terms of the rules, the amendments fell away when the committee voted against the principle of the bill.

P.W. Botha Urges Reconciliation in Namibia

MB171755 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1751 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, June 17, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has appealed to all political parties in SWA/Namibia, both inside and outside the transitional government, to embrace with "utmost urgency and in all earnestness" the task of national reconciliation in the territory.

The present administrative and legislative structure was not the culmination of SWA/Namibia's constitutional development, but simply a stage on the road to that destination, Mr Botha said in a message to the transitional government on its first anniversary today. The message was read in the National Assembly in Windhoek on behalf of Mr Botha by the South African-appointed administrator-general in the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar. The transitional government's mandate to govern SWA/Namibia was not an open-ended one.

South Africa was bound to an international settlement plan for SWA/Namibia as embodied in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). August 1 had been set as a target date for implementation of the UN plan provided that "firm and satisfactory agreement" was reached on the repatriation of more than 30000 Cuban troops stationed in neighbouring Angola, Mr Botha said.

"With this in mind you should realise that the timeframe which you have at your disposal is linked to developments which may take place in the international arena," he said. "Time therefore continues to be of the essence."

Mr Botha said he regretted there had been no significant developments to broaden the base of the SWA/Namibian transitional government through the inclusion of other political parties who "share in your ideals of peace, reconciliation and democracy." The onus was on the transitional government to devise strategies aimed at "the progressive extension of the support you currently enjoy." The interim government, he said, should guard against the development of a perception that it had become exclusive.

"I must consequently appeal to all the political parties in the territory — both inside and outside the present interim government — to embrace with utmost urgency and in all earnestness the task of national reconciliation."

Mr Botha listed as achievements of the transitional government:

— the "reponsible manner" in which it had taken over and maintained the administration of the territory,
— the establishment of a constitutional council whose final product could contiibute to national reconciliation and political stability,
— the institution of a national security council which could contribute to the consolidation of internal stability, and
— The continuation of dialogue within the transitional government on structures to promote national reconciliation and cooperation.

In reference to SWAPO, Mr Botha said the transitional government had invalidated the "UN-disseminated myth" that one party was "the sole and authentic" representaive of the people of SWA/Namibia. "Any impartial observer should be impressed by the measure of internal peace experienced in the past year under the administration of the transitional government, notwithstanding SWA/Namibias being the target of Soviet-supported terror attacks."

Mr Botha said the legitimacy of the transitional government was not so much a consequence of its being a democratic product, because it was a body that prepared the way with "derived authority." Its validity was vested in its representing a democratic process to bring about a dispensation that would contribute to peace and stability in southern Africa.

Mr Botha said he had noted "with interest" the extent to which the judiciary was paying attention to the transitional government's declaration of fundamental rights to protect the interests of "friends and enemies" alike. This situation was in stark contrast "to the disregard of human rights in SWAPO detention camps of which one hears more and more," he said.

Attache in Canberra Strikes Protester, Expelled

MB171859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1857 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 17, SAPA — The Australian Government had not taken full account of the circumstances in which a South African diplomat struck a demonstrator at the Republic's embassy in Canberra yesterday, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight. Mr J.E. Alberts, an administrative attache at the embassy, has been given 10 days to leave Australia.

In a statement released in Cape Town, Mr Botha asked what the Australian Government's reaction would have been if one of their officials had acted in the same manner to protect an Australian Embassy and its personnel under "physical attack" in a foreign country. He asked what Australian diplomats would have done "under circumstances where windows were smashed, an object which could have been a hand grenade had been thrown into the building and splinters of glass were flying around Australian personnel."

The facts relayed to him by the South African ambassador in Australia, Mr C.A. Bastiaanse, were that Mr Alberts had "lightly" struck Miss Kristie Valiaho with a broomstick to prevent "continued attack." Mr Botha said it was clear Mr Alberts had acted instinctively to prevent a direct physcial attack on the embassy.

"He did this while the attack was in the process of being carried out and shortly after an object, which later proved to be a hammer, flew through one of the windows and while Ms Valiaho was in the process of attempting to kick in still more windows."

During the demonstration, an effigy of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and a South African flag were burned outside the embassy. "At a certain moment, a person by the name of Kristie Valiaho, who at first appeared to be a man but later proved to be

a woman, jumped over the railings in from of the embassy and ran about 40 metres to the entrance of the embassy.

"She broke two windows with a hammer and while she was kicking at other windows she threw a black object through one of the windows which narrowly missed the head of one of the members of the staff.

"At this time Mr Alberts ... was in the vicinity of the reception area. He got hold of a 40 centimeter long piece of broomstick and went outside to prevent the person from continuing her attack." "In the process, he struck her lightly on the back of her thighs. Shortly thereafter, police officers who were on duty outside the embassy ran in and removed her."

Mr Botha said the confrontation was "an act of provocation" and an "actual physical attack". It was reasonable to believe the attack could have involved dangerous weapons or explosives. Details of the incident had been relayed to the Australian Government by the ambassador. Mr Botha said, however, that the Australian Government thought Mr Alberts had used more force than was necessary and that his actions were unacceptable. Every government had the right to refuse entry to a particular member of another country's diplomatic staff, Mr Botha said. Arrangements for Mr Alberts' return to South Africa were being made.

Petrol Bomb Burns Port Elizabeth Home

MB171125 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, June 17, SAPA — The entire contents of the Port Elizabeth home of Mr Tim Hutton were destroyed by fire yesterday after a petrol bomb had apparently been thrown into it. A neighbour, Mr Diane Stratford's, house was saved from destruction at the last moment. Mrs Stratford, who was visiting her mother at the time, said she received a call from a friend who said her house was on fire. She rushed home and saw the Fire Brigade fighting the fire in Mr Hutton's house. Her house was smelling of petrol and burnt grass. She found the bathroom window facing the Hutton home had been smashed and petrol poured through the open window. A few matches wsre still lying on the grass. Attempts had been made to set the grass on fire. Police are investigating.

Catholic Bishops 'Saddened' by Durban Bomb Blast

MB161246 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1030 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 16, SAPA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference [SACBC] said today it was saddened at the loss of life in the Durban bomb blast on Saturday [14 June] and condemned violence on innocent people. "Such an act of aggression will not assist the interest of justice and reconciliation that are needed for true liberation," a statement issued by the SACBC to SAPA said.

"In this time of dire crisis in South Africa, we call on people of all religious persuasions for a radical change of heart to work for the end of racism and its inherent injustices and for the dawn of peace. "If more people of goodwill do this with the greatest vigour and urgency, the spiral of violence and hatred that has engulfed our country will diminish and, we pray to God, soon end."

MP Condemns Detentions

MB161559 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1543 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] House of Assembly, June 16, SAPA — The detention of opponents of the government in Durban last week was as indiscriminate an action as the car bomb that killed three people in the city at the weekend, Mr Pierre Cronje (PFP Greytown) said today. Opposing the second reading of the Internal Security Amendment Bill, he said it was "part of a political package to detain thinking opponents of the government."

The detention of people at Durban's Ecumenical Centre last Thursday and Friday was "the minister of law and orders own form of terror and sabotage." "It was equally indiscriminate as that car bomb," Mr Cronje said. "You are trying to terrorise your opponents into submission and trying to sabotage their work."

Mr Cronje said the car bomb explosion was an "act of terror" that should be deplored because it had been aimed indiscriminately at innocent civilians. Responding to interjections from the NP [National Party] benches as to whether the PFP had visited the scene of the explosion to collect affidavits, Mr Cronje said an ambulance had arrived at the scene in two minutes. On the other hand, victims of unrest in the crossroads area near Cape Town had had to wait in the rain "for days."

Mr Cronje said "something is indeed wrong" when armoured vehicles could ring the Ecumenical Centre, where "a lot of people are doing a lot of good work," prior to the detention tf students, church leaders and others. "They were people with nothing to do with the so-called revolutionary onslaught. It was no more than terror."

Tutu Announces Crossroads 21 June Truce

MB131422 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1421 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, June 13, SAPA — The fighting factions in the Crossroads unrest have agreed to a truce and peace talks on Saturday, June 21, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu announced at Bishop's House, Newlands today. He held a press conference shortly after lunch and said that the newly declared state of emergency was not likely to restore law and order and calm.

"If so it will be very brittle, superficial and sullen," he said. Thebishop said he was part of a team of many people who were trying to produce a settlement. "We should be heartened that leadership on both sides agreed to peace talks on Saturday June 21. "Between now and the meeting they agreed to a cessation of hostilities," Bishop Tutu said. "Obviously nobody can guarantee that they can deliver the goods."

He was sure however every effort will be made to see that the agreement worked. Nothing had been said of third forces and he was sure that talks would range over a wide area, "including those who say the security forces have a bias on one side and that the authorities were cashing in by not allowing shacks to be rebuilt and to force movement to Khayalitsha."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR on Terrorism

"Saturday's car bomb outrage in Durban surely points up the futility of indiscriminate violence" says a page 8 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 16 June. "The foulness of the deed is matched only by its pointlessness." While wholesale terror leads only to chaos, spasmodic acts of terror "are counter-productive to dissident aims in several ways. They tend to unite moderates in revulsion" and "actually strengthen the hand of authority by giving it a ready excuse to increase its own arsenal of political powers. The more authoritarian the government is by nature, the more will it seize the opportunity to amass raw power. We have watched that pattern develop in South Africa. While extra powers may hamper terrorists, they are certainly not in the country's best interests. In one sense, random terrorism has led us to where we are now: to turning a day of deep mourning into a day that bristles with guns and menace." "A climate has been created where a single ill-considered action could have profound consequences. We owe much of this to a government lacking all sensitivity to the feelings of the governed. But we owe it, too, to those who prefer destruction, and whose fascination with mind-less violence has provided a justification for heavy-handed response."

Appeal for Peace

The page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 16 June makes an appeal for peace. "We hope and pray that today, June 16, will be a day of peace. For this country does not need a showdown between the security forces and the radicals, but a respite from all the terrible violence that has racked it for almost two years." An end to the black-on-black atrocities is called for and an "end to the violence which comes from security forces that use the sjambok, the quirt, the rubber bullet, the sharp bullet and tearsmoke in their determination to quell mob outbreaks and to safeguard lives and property." "We have to ensure that the dead of June 16 '76 and subsequent months, as well as the dead of the terrible period since October 1984, have not died in order that some new tyranny should replace the present order which, with all its failings, is at last trying to give its Black people their rightful place in the country's administration." "We particularly pray that our law-abiding township-dwellers will resist being blackmailed, by threats of necklacing and other forms of intimidation, into taking part in any marches or other demonstrations that can only lead to bloodshed."

THE CITIZEN on Durban Blast

A second editorial on the same page notes that "the car-bomb blast in Durban that killed three women — two Whites and an Indian — bears all the hallmarks of ANC terror." "Any organisation that can plant a car bomb in front of a popular restaurant on a Saturday night, knowing that it will kill and injure people indiscriminately, is not worth considering as a civilised alternative to the present Government or as one with which anyone who believes in peaceful change can have any contact." "The blood of the innocents is on the hands of the ANC, but it also smears those who have anything to do with the ANC while it refuses to abandon violence as a means of achieving its political aims. We say let the ANC agree to end violence and talk to Pretoria. But if it wants to go on with terror, then it leaves Pretoria no alternative but to fight it with all the means at its disposal."

Withdrawal of Emergency Concessions

"The decision by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to withdraw proposed improvement to his 'mini-emergency' legislation is petty, petulant and punitive" says a page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 13 June. "It is petty and petulant because it was done out of irritation at the refusal of Coloured and Indian parliamentarians to help him get the legislation passed. It is punitive because it is designed to show those members that they will pay for their recalcitrance." "Rather than try to accomodate the concerns of people outside the National Party, including the many who would like to see the courts able to test declarations of 'unrest areas' and 180-day detentions, Mr Le Grange has taken his concessions back like a thwarted schoolboy. As the real emergency bites, people should not think the mini one would have been much of an improvement."

Inquiry into Police Actions Proposed

On the same page in the "Pattern of Politics" column Hermann Giliomee, professor of political studies at the University of Cape Town, writes on the devastation of sections of the squatter camps of Crossroads and KTC and alleged police complicity in the fighting. "Despite these allegations, backed up by affidavits, the government has rejected calls for a commission of inquiry by various organizations." "The very first impression that must be corrected is that the government is prepared to sanction violence or the results of violence to achieve its ends. This impression is certainly created by the government's insistence that expelled people may not return and that upgrading in Crossroads be confined to the 'victors' who managed to defeat the 'comrades.' " "The second impression that must be corrected is that there is a section in the police which is not out of control but is in fact deliberately used to exploit factional divisions within the black community to achieve short-term government ends." It is questionable whether these methods can ever achieve any stability. "In general, the government needs to allay the widespread fears that it is prepared to use virtually any methods to achieve its objective regardless of the longer term political considerations. In Cape Town people in the 'moderate middle' are saying without qualification that the government has used violence to clear sections of Crossroads 'which it had always intended to do.' " The wider powers afforded the police by the proposed security bills "will bring South Africa much closer to a barely qualified dictatorship" in handling the unrest situations. "The catastrophe in Crossroads and KTC is bad enough in itself to demand a commission of inquiry. If the government and security forces have clean hands in this sordid affair, they should have no

difficulty in acceding to such a request. If the government continues to reject such calls, bodies with standing in the community, like the Cape Town City Council and the Urban Foundation, should consider holding unofficial public hearings. Our name and the political future of all of us are at stake."

Reforms Not a Failure

The Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 16 June says in a page 4 editorial "the declaration of a State of Emergency is nothing more than an expression of a deeper shift of political forces. To put it at its simplest, the hawks in the Cabinet and in government have finally defeated the doves. The long, and often ill-conceived, effort to win peace by winning over foreign opinion has come to an end." The view that the repeal of the pass laws, the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act is not seen to have made any difference is only a half-truth. "The Nationalists are correct in assuming that foreign opinion cares nothing for the detail, it wants a solution. But a nation which must conduct its affairs with one fearful eye perpetually on foreign opinion has, by definition, mismanaged those affairs. Stable countries, even if they are weak, don't have to go around the world hawking lists of legal changes in return for favours." "The lesson from the recent past is not that reform fails, but that it succeeds — provided it is not pursued merely as a trick to persuade foreigners to condone white rule over black people." "If the failure to woo the international community has done nothing more than persuade the Nationalists that their problem must be solved right here, failure has served a purpose. After the State of Emergency has ended, we shall be back to seeking compromises that are inescapable if we are to avoid destroying the country."

BEELD on Press Restrictions

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 16 June says in a page 8 editorial an important part of the emergency regulations is the drastic power given to the state to prevent the publication of the statements which it considers inciting: "In comparison with the previous, partial state of emergency, this is an additional restriction on the press and, as such it must be seen as an indication of the seriousness with which the government sees the situation in the country, although we believe that in this regard government is using measures which can be counterproductive rather than helpful. The restrictions have important implications for the nature of the daily flow of information to *BEELD* readers. Statements which may now be considered 'undermining' or 'instigating' have in the past often been reported, because we believe that an informed nation is a nation prepared. The explosion of a bomb this weekend in Durban is already an example in point. If it proves one thing, it is that the government was right to impose the state of emergency. And who would argue that in imposing such measures the government needs the moral support of the whole South African public? There is no more suitable medium than the press to provide the public with daily information, without which they could begin to panic." Regulations cannot prevent disinformation and rumors, and the possibility that the public will fall prey to such is a danger inherent in the restrictions placed on the media. "In this regard, we welcome Minister Louis Nel's assurance that the aim of the regulations are not to withhold information from the public. With that in mind, we will continue to keep our readers as informed as possible, within the limits of the regulations. In times such as the present the authorities are inclined to consider the press as enemies rather than allies. This has always seemed to be a fatally incorrect view." "We will ensure that our readers receive all the information available daily."

NP's Transvaal Election Victory Cited

A second editorial in the same page says it is significant that the National Party (NP) did so well in two municipal by-elections in the heart of Transvaal's urban complex. It says the NP could not have achieved its victory in more difficult circumstances, considering the unrest which is concentrated mainly in the urban centers, and the economic problems facing the country. "The fact that the NP won despite these factors indicates that the people living in the hotpoints of our society believe that in the long run the NP's policies are the best for the country. And the fact that the party could win in a region where the largest portion of the population is concentrated, possibly indicates a change in political affiliation — and a change which we have long suspected but which is effectively illustrated in this case. The NP of Dr Malan came to power in 1948 as a predominently rural party, and for many years the party ruled as such. Now it is attracting great support from the cities. Of course, this does not mean that the NP should now leave the rural areas to other political agents. The same realities apply to the cities, the towns, and the farms. The party should carry its message to them all."

State of Emergency Necessary

In a page 2 editorial Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 13 June says: "Reasonable people will regret both the imposition of the state of emergency with its drastic curtailment of democratic freedoms and the circumstances which led to the imposition. It is a pity that the two new security bills which would have made the state of emergency unnecessary were delayed due to lack of consensus. So the government had no choice but to do what it did. It is our view that the declaration of the state of emergency was not only justified by the expected happenings, it was also necessary. Observation of what has been taking place in the country, together with the information about revolutionary plans announced by the state president, confirm this." The government was placed in an extremely difficult position. It was confronted by the planned violence. And it had to act in the knowledge that its action would cause international punitive measures but, there was no choice. The maintenance of law and order internally remains the government's most important task. "The coming days will be a test of fire for the government, the security forces, and South Africa. If the violence can be controlled, if the government visibly remains in control it may convince black leaders that violence does not work, and that the path of reform leads to the debating table. If violence gets out of control, the opposite will apply and foreign confidence will be further undermined." However, the "restrictions placed on the media are too wide and undefined. The wide ranging powers in all areas places a tremendous responsibility on the security forces and the government should use them with discretion and not misuse them."

DIE TRANSVALER Sanctions State of Emergency

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 13 June says in its editorial on page 14: "For most South Africans the general state of emergency announced by the state president certainly did not come as a surprise — especially after the drama in parliament over the proposed extension to the country's security

legislation. Everyone was aware that there were forces at play here, namely the ANC and its spiritual parent, the South African Communist Party, and the UDF [United Democratic Front], with a deliberate campaign to challenge the authority of the state and law and order beyond the point acceptable in any democratic and civilized system." The president lifted the veil on the devilish plans which these forces wanted to use to convert the republic into a battlefield for their revolutionary forces. "In circumstances where the state has the facts before it and lacks the necessary teeth in legislation for the protection of life and property, the country's law-abiding citizens expect the government to use its emergency powers. The necessity for the imposition of these powers means that popularity — both here and overseas — does not come into play. But the fact is that the emergency measures will not in any way interfere with the daily lives of the law-abiding South Africans. Indeed, the measures are there so that people can continue with their usual daily tasks without intimidation, violence, or the fear of violence."

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Marks Soweto Anniversary

MB170748 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Thousands of Zambian youth throughout the country today commemorated the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising. In demonstrations held in almost all the districts, various leaders praised the Zambian youth for protesting against the evils of the apartheid system.

In Lusaka, President Kaunda said those who worshipped wealth in South Africa and not the welfare of millions of oppressed blacks will soon see their wealth go up in flames. Speaking at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto massacre, the president said although there are many individual Americans and Britons calling for sanctions against the South African Government, their governments are not responding. The president condemned South Africa's recent attack on Botswana in which a woman and a child were killed.

He said it is an amazing thing that Western leaders who prop up apartheid South Africa cannot comprehend the message of love from the leadership of the oppressed in that country. He appealed to the West to stop supporting what he called a diabolical regime because their support makes them also seem evil. In Livingstone, a member of the Central Committee for Southern Province, (Felix Leputa), today appealed to the South African Government to free jailed leader of the ANC Nelson Mandela. Addressing hundreds of school children who turned up at Victoria Hall to demonstrate in support of the Soweto uprising, Mr (Leputa) said South Africa should abolish the evil system of apartheid and dismantle bantustans.

In Kitwe, the hundreds of children who commemorated the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising denounced the Botha regime and its apartheid system. The children carried placards that read that they were disgusted with the apartheid system and support the liberation movements that are trying to dismantle it.

14,000 Mozambicans Find Refuge in Country

MB121307 Dakar PANA in English 0942 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Chipata (Zambia), 10 June (ZANA/PANA) — Over 14,000 Mozambican refugees running away from trouble between government troops and the rebel Mozambican national Resistance Movement Forces (MNR) have so far entered Eastern Province of Zambia. Both Eastern Province Political Secretary Mr Aaron Mulenga and Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Mushani Simwaba confirmed this in Chipata yesterday and said the refugees were camped in Chediza, Katete and Petauke Districts.

Meanwhile, the government has decided to settle all Mozambican refugees not prepared to return home at Msanzala in Petauke District which is to be turned into a full refugee resettlement centre. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the United Nations High Commission for refugees are working out plans to put up the necessary infrastructure at the new resettlement camp. The commissioner for refugees Mr Simwaba who is in the Eastern Province to explain this to the refugees, said even those who had fled to Luangwa district in Lusaka Province will have to be moved ot Msanzala in Petauke.

Mr Simwaba, who was briefing the provincial leadership in Chipata yesterday on the latest position, said the government has decided to make arrangements for those wishing to return home voluntarily to do so and those not willing to return to be settled in one camp in Petauke where they will be properly accounted for. Mr Simwaba said following the resettlement all assistance to be given to the refugees will be channeled through the officially established refugees camp. He said for refugees wishing to return home, arrangements for repatriation will be made through appropriate authorities but emphasized that once there are refugees prepared to cross the border back into Mozambique the Zambian Government will be too happy to see them go back. Welcoming the new move taken by the government Mr Mulenga said the influx of refugees in the province has put pressure on people along the border as they have to share the little food meant for their families with the refugees. Mr Mulenga commended the Zambian people living along the borders for their patience and assistance to the refugees.

Party Unit Urges Auctioning System Review

MB161159 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The just ended southern province party conference has called on the party and its government to review the present auctioning system which has resulted in the substantial decline of the Kwacha and caused untold hardships and misery to the people. The call was made in a resolution passed at the conference which was held in Livingstone and closed by the party secretary general, Mr Grey Zulu. The conference stressed that while noting and appreciating the appointment of the tariff commission, there was need for a review of the present auctioning system which has resulted in the substantial decline of the Kwacha compared to other currencies. The conference took note of what it described as the exploitative feature of the present auctioning system which , it said, made those who bid high enjoy a lower exchange rate.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Receives Mozambican President at Airport

MB171206 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 June 86

[Text] The Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, arrived in Harare today at the start of a 3-day official visit. Comrade Machel was met at the airport by the acting president, Comrade Nolan Makombe, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, as well as government officials. He later inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Presidential Guard. The Mozambican leader was entertained by traditional dancing groups and schoolchildren. This afternoon, President Samora Machel will pay a courtesy call on the acting president and will also hold his first round of talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe.

Businessman Denies Acting as South African Agent

MB161944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1912 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 16, SAPA — A Harare businessman, Mr Mark van Rensburg, has made an angry denial of an allegation that he acted as a "South African agent" in the case of two detained Zimbabwan customs officers, Mr Kenneth Neil Harper and Mr John Vincent Austin. Mr van Rensburg, who identified himself as a long-standing friend of Mr Austin's family, went to the high court here yesterday and presented himself to state counsel, Mr Stephen Mafara, and press.

Mr Justice Feargus Blacie last week declared the detention of Mr Austin and Mr Harper "invalid and unlawful."

During legal argument Mr Mafara referred to a "Mr van Rensburg" who had approached the minister of state for security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, about releasing the two men if they agreed to emigrate. Mr Mafara asked the court to accept that "Mr van Rensburg" was a "South African agent," and said as a result of the approach the Zimbabwean Government was more convinced than ever Mr Austin and Mr Harper were spies.

Before the start of today's proceedings Mr van Rensburg appeared in the courtroom holding a copy of a Johannesburg newspaper which contained a report of Friday's hearing. In the presence of lawyers and press he denied that he was in any way connected with the South African Government. With a five-week break, the two men have been in detention since February 22. They were key figures in severing international smuggling rackets through Zimbabwean territory and claim they are victims of a revenge plot by highly-connected criminals.

Mr Justice Blackie's judgment, handed down today, supports the contention of counsel for Mr Austin and Mr Harper that although Zimbabwe's minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, has power to order their detention they cannot be held simply on the minister's words. Mr Justice Blackie said reasons supplied by Mr Nkala were inadequate and in most instances did not permit the two detainess to do anything more than make a bare denial. On these bare allegations it was impossible for them to make any defence of themselves, he said.

Mr Nkala claimed the two men used official trips to South Africa to return stolen cars as a cover for espionage, which included monitoring the movements of African National Congress personnel in Harare. The judge said the state had ample time, since the first arrest of the two in February, to provide explicit grounds. They were returned to Chikurubi maximum security prison pending the state appeal.